

ISSN 0141-6588



Journal of the British Association for Cemeteries in South Asia

Vol. 2

March 1980 - March 1982

Nos. 1 - V

Editor: Dr. Rosie Llewellyn-Jones

THE MAIWAND CENTENARY

On the morning of 27th July 1880, a British column led by Brigadier Burrows marched towards the small village of Maiwand, about forty miles from Kandahar, in southern Afghanistan. Their mission was to cut off the Afghan army, led by Ayub Khan, Governor of Herat. The British force, consisting of two cavalry regiments, a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, three infantry divisions, with support from Sappers and Miners, numbered in all about 2,500 men, well provided with ammunition and guns, some recaptured from the Afghans. Against them on an arid, treeless plain, with no cover except for a few deep ravines, was ranged a wild army of Afghans, poorly equipped with old fashioned guns, jezails and swords, and though greater in numbers than their opponents, not seriously considered to be a match for the crack British force.

And yet, by the close of that Sunday, a hundred years ago, the British troops had suffered one of the most signal defeats of the Empire, and waves of disbelief and shock reverberated round the world. The Battle of Maiwand marked the lowest point of British morale during the Second Afghan War. Less than a year earlier the entire British residency and garrison, under Sir Louis Cavagnari had been wiped out at the old Bala Hissar Fort in Kabul, and only the relief of Kandahar by Lieut. General Sir Frederick Roberts allowed the British to leave Afghanistan after installing a 'friendly' Amir, with any dignity.

It is sometimes said that the British glory more in an honorable defeat than an easy victory, and there is certainly some truth in this. But Maiwand has captured peoples' imagination in a peculiar way. Perhaps it was the futility of the fight, by British and Indian troops in such a remote corner, in such an obscure war, for so little gain. But more likely the mind dwells on the sheer courage of both sides. Against all the odds the ragged, badly armed Afghans defeated the British at the height of their colonial power, while many of the small band of British troops met their deaths with acts of great courage.

Two V.C.s and eight D.C.M.s were later awarded for the action during the battle, and by nightfall nine hundred and sixty two officers and men lay dead, with a hundred and sixty wounded, although five times as many of the Afghans had been killed. A description by an Afghan colonel of the last stand of the 66th at Khig, an isolated garden on the plain sets the scene:-

'At last only Lieut. Chute, Hinde, and nine men lived, and they preferred to fight to the death in the open, rather than boxed in by walls of mud-brick...Surrounded by the whole of the Afghan army, they fought on until only eleven men were left, inflicting enormous loss on their enemy. These men charged out of the garden and died with their faces to the foe, fighting to the death. Such was the nature of their charge and the grandeur of their bearing, that although the whole of the ghazis (religious warriors) were assembled around them, no-one dared to approach to cut them down. Thus standing in the open, back to back, firing steadily and truly, every shot telling, surrounded by thousands, these officers and men died and it was not until the last man was shot down that the ghazis dared advance upon them. The conduct of these men was the admiration of all that witnessed it. The end came

just before sunset - officers and soldiers, privates of the 66th and sepoy of the Bombay Army, they died together taunting their foes and daring them to come on and fight. This Afghan colonel's evidence was confirmed by the number of dead horses once mounts of the tribal cavalry, lying in a circle around a spot in the field outside the last garden's retaining wall.

Bobby, Sergeant Kelly's dog, was present at the last stand. When the last friendly human had been killed, he made his way, wounded as he was, through the enemy hordes and caught up with the retreating British column'.

The remnants of this column limped on to Kandahar, leaving the bodies of their fallen comrades on the Maiwand plain. Today the spot is marked only by ripples in the sand, and small piles of stones over the graves (see illustration on page). A British burial party sent back to Maiwand in September 1880 found their dead lightly interred in communal graves, and were able to identify the bodies and to bury them decently, erecting a small cairn of stones over the grave of Major Blackwood, of the Royal Horse Artillery (see illustration on page 14).

The Afghan dead now lie in a walled garden of white mulberry trees, marked by a fine pillar, and it has been BACSA's intention to erect a suitable memorial to commemorate the battle and the British dead. It was hoped to unveil this plaque to mark the centenary of the battle and the following inscription had been prepared:-

'By gracious permission of the Government and people of Afghanistan this boulder has been placed here one hundred years after the Battle of Maiwand to commemorate the dead of the British Force who lie in unmarked graves scattered about this plain but now forever comrades in death with the victorious warriors of Sardar Ayyub Khan'.

Sadly Afghanistan is at war again, and though recent events have shown the Afghans to have lost none of their fighting spirit, it is impossible at the moment to erect the BACSA plaque. The occasion will not pass unmarked though. A parade will be held through the streets of Reading on 27th July this year, by the Royal Berkshire Regiment Old Comrades Association, to which BACSA representatives have been invited.

Readers who were touched by the story of Bobbie the dog will be interested to learn that on Bobbie's return to England with his Regiment he was presented with a medal by Queen Victoria at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, for his services at Maiwand, and that on his death his body was preserved in the Regimental Museum, with his medal.

And as a tailpiece, BACSA has recently heard from the Maiwand Jezails in America, a branch of the Sherlock Holmes Society, which was set up by Richard Lesh. Devotees of Conan Doyle's immortal detective will recall that Dr. Watson was wounded at Maiwand, and this led to him being invalided home, and the start of his fruitful association with the great Holmes. The Maiwand Jezails attempted to have an inscription erected thanking the unknown Afghan soldier who wounded Watson, for had he continued in the Army, he would of course never have met Holmes. Unfortunately, the representative sent out to Afghanistan by the Jezails failed in the task of having a suitable plaque erected, and Association now hopes to buy a piece of land near the battlefield, but their plans like BACSA's are now temporarily thwarted.

THE MAIL BOX

One of the most interesting things about Chowkidar is the wide range of topics that turn up regularly in the 'Mail Box'. This issue for example brought a charming sepia photograph of a little girl in Afghan Court dress taken at the turn of the century, with the actual gold embroidered cap worn in the photograph. The letter accompanying the photograph and cap was from a BACSA member, Monica Morris whose aunt spent some time in Kabul during the 19th century (see Chowkidar 3) and she tells us how the costume of an Afghan princess was copied for her to wear at a children's fancy-dress party in India.

The same post brought a photo-copy of a letter dated 1842 sent in by John Fraser. The old letter was from a Dr. John Murray, describing the death and burial of his uncle, also a doctor, during a tour of inspection in Karnal. 'He did not think himself in danger till the very last and would not follow the advice of any of the Medical men here...they appear to have been all very anxious to render him assistance but they fell out about the true nature of his complaint'. The nephew added that a splendid tomb was being built, a thousand rupees having been collected from members of the community, as was the custom then, but 'it will probably cost more...it is the finest and most prominent in the Churchyard' although even in those days 'the place is deserted and the jungle is as high as my head in most places'. Does this elaborate tomb with a central column of stone in the middle of the 'new' churchyard still exist in the long abandoned cemetery of Karnal?

A member from Shrewsbury, Veronica Bamfield tells us that her grandfather has recently been acknowledged as an early pioneer of photography and a large collection of his work from India between 1866 and the 1880's exists in the Fox Talbot Museum at Lacock, Wilts, including an interesting early picture of a grave, a copy of which BACSA would welcome for its archives. From Shoreham, Essex, comes the story of a treasured family heirloom, found in sad circumstances. Pamela Johnson's great great great grandfather, Col. Wharton was drowned with his horse and dog while crossing the flooded Kala Nadi near Kanauj in 1802. His body was recovered a week later and was buried at the spot, a tomb being erected which became a landmark for river traffic. His gold watch, found on the body passed down to his descendants, and 'although the watch looks in good condition it has never gone since'. Col. Wharton's two children married the brother and sister from the Le Marchand family who had been planters in the West Indies and who emigrated to India in 1818 to become Indigo planters in the Ghazipur area.

Two letters about graves in Trincomalee, Ceylon, were especially welcome because BACSA receives comparatively little news about this island. Francis Perera who lives in Ceylon wrote about a remote marked grave at Trincomalee which he saw forty years ago. The grave, about half a mile from a military area indicated that the soldier buried had been found dead at that spot, cause of death unknown. The area was known as Hood's tower and there was a gun battery in the area, so Mr. Perera believes the body was that of a gunner or someone in the Royal Engineers. The second letter describes the poor conditions at the Trinco cemetery 'many of the graves are very neglected, in particular Robert Atherton's, the chains of the big sarcophagus are broken. He was Government Agent in the

Eastern Province. Others in the Ceylon Civil Service on the Esplanade in Batticaloa were moved piecemeal in pieces to an extension of the Batticaloa Cemetery and not properly erected'.

A reminder that BACSA is not confined just to India came in a letter from Vernon Donnison who told us that he has come across a note about David Charles Edmonston, the Manager of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, who died in 1943 in Stanley Camp, Hong Kong 'in solitary confinement for refusal to co-operate with the Japanese' but it is not known where he was buried.

G.L. Watson from Hampshire sends some notes on place-names in India derived from British officers serving there. Apart from Sleemanabad, on the road from Jubbulpur, which was at one time the head-quarters of General 'Thuggee' Sleeman, he mentions Mr. R.A.B. Chapman, Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, who founded a village by clearing a patch of forest somewhere in the Mahasamund tehsil. In 1942 the village was still officially called Rabchadmangaon, but the villagers had 'boiled this mouthful down to Arbichip - stress the first syllable and roll the R like a Scotsman!'. Incidentally, now that many such places have been re-named since Independence, I wonder if any BACSA member has thought about compiling a list of places to which the British gave their names? Campbellpur and Cox's Bazaar are just two that come to mind immediately and there must be many others too.

Mention of Coorg, Mercara in Chowkidar 3 prompted C.G. Tottenham to recall the time he was stationed in Cannonore, North Malabar as a police man, during the Moplah rebellion in the early 1920's. He was one of the trustees of the English Church there which stood in the old cantonment near the Portuguese fort. The Church stood to the east of a large parade ground and contained 'at least one well-designed and properly fixed wall memorial to the memory of some British officers killed during the acquisition of Coorg, during the first half of the 19th century'. Does this plaque still exist?

Another memorial to soldiers killed during Britain's expansion in the East was noted by Vincent Davies who described a cemetery and obelisk at Gnatong on the trade route from Sikkim to Tibet. The 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers (88th Regiment) were commemorated and there were 13 identifiable graves of soldiers killed during the Sikkim Expedition in the 1880's and the Tibet Expedition of 1904.

From London's East End comes the encouraging news that the East India Company's Church, St. Matthias at Poplar is to be saved. Although empty and vandalised the Church contains some fine monuments to Company men, and details of an appeal can be obtained from BACSA's Secretary.

In conclusion Dr. Maurice Shellim has been able to provide a much earlier reference to cricket in India than the 1797 reference in Chowkidar 5. From Downing's History of the Indian Wars comes this passage - 'When my boat was lying for a fortnight in 1721 in some channel of the Gulf of Cambray, we every day diverted ourselves with playing cricket and other exercises'. Dr. Shellim also tells us that Thomas Daniell, the celebrated artist, painted 'The Cricket Match' in India about 1792 showing the crew of an East Indiaman disporting themselves in Madras. (see BACSA books)

1 25 1





Above: The British Deputy High Commissioner in Southern India, Major Tims and General Cariappa at the unveiling of the BACSA plaque in the 'new' cemetery at Coorg, Mercara. General Cariappa first alerted BACSA to the proposed demolition of the old cemetery.

**THE HEADSTONES IN THESE
GROUNDS WERE TRANSFERRED
FROM THE CEMETERY AT
RAJA'S SEAT IN 1966,
AND THIS PLAQUE
ERECTED BY THE
BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR
CEMETERIES IN SOUTH ASIA
THROUGH THE GENEROSITY
OF LOCAL AND
BRITISH FRIENDS.**

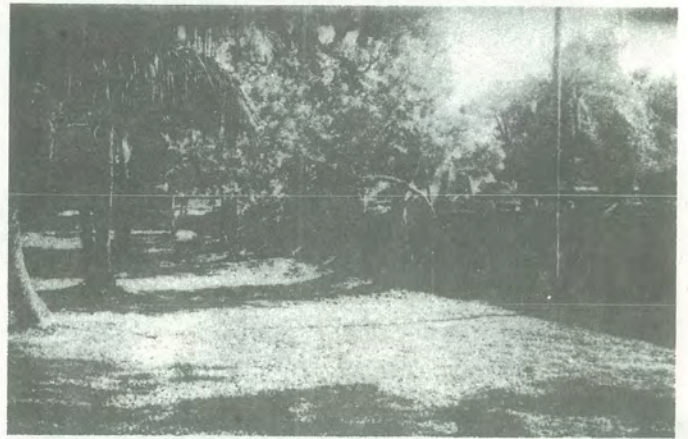
Below: The Coorg Planters Association have erected this plaque at the Raja's Seat, the site of the old cemetery in Coorg, from which the tombstones were moved. The old site is now a municipal park.

The illustration on the previous page shows Bishop Bryan and an Indian woman lighting candles in South Park Street Cemetery at a ceremony on All Soul's Day, November 1st 1979. Thanks to BACSA the cemetery has now been completely refurbished.

**ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF KODAGU (COORG)
TO EXPRESS THEIR FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE
TO ALL THOSE BRITISH PEOPLE WHO LIE BURIED
HERE FOR ALL THEIR HELP AND SERVICES RENDERED
WITH GREAT DEDICATION IN ESTABLISHING OUR
COFFEE AND OTHER PLANTATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.**



Above: Chittagong Cemetery, Bangladesh
- BACSA sent a donation of 1,000 tilaks
to help rebuild the cemetery wall
(right)

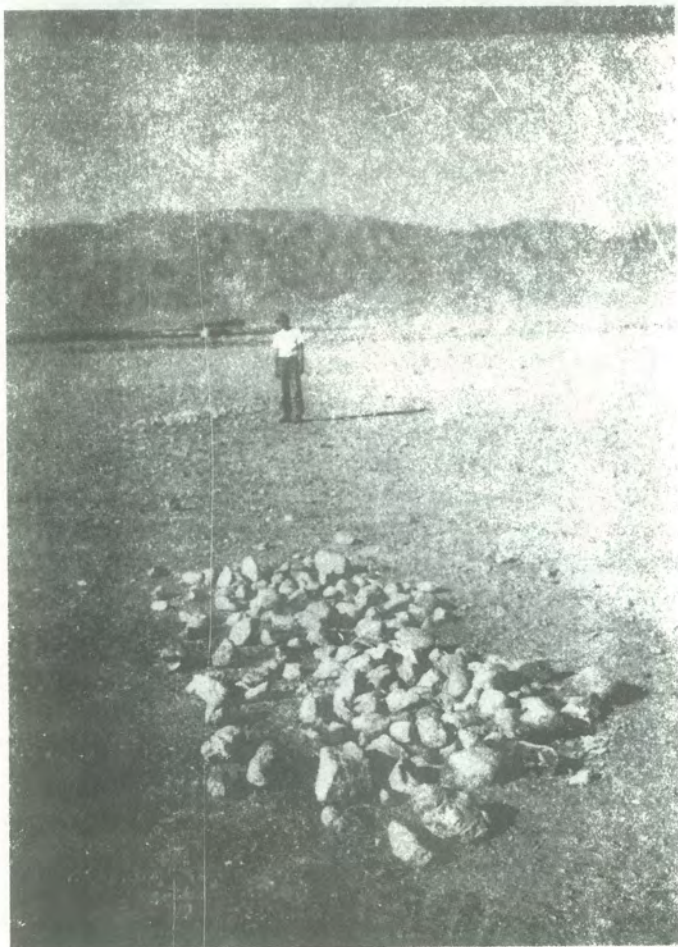


Below: An isolated cemetery at Sagar
Tal, Gwalior, containing only four
British monuments, erected in the 1830's

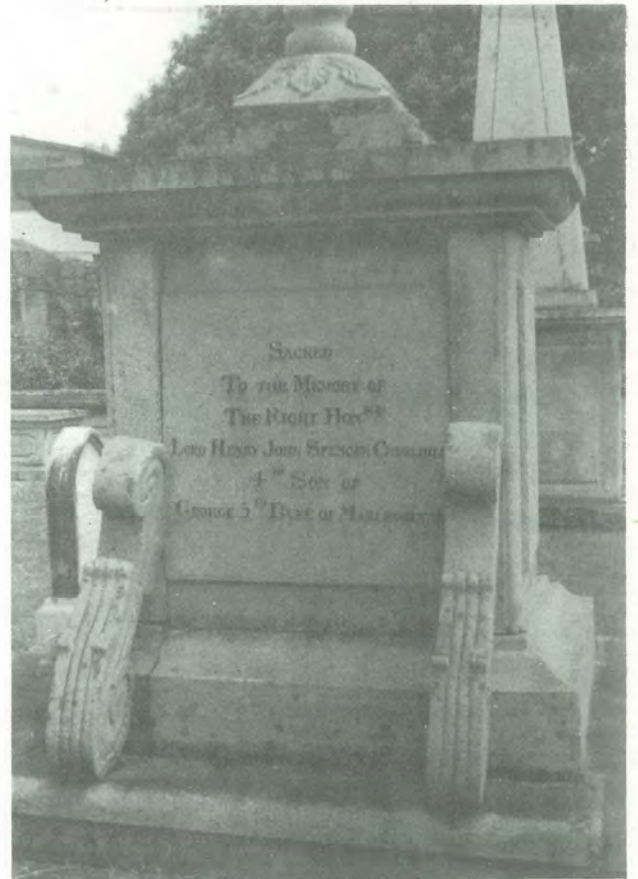




The 'railway' cemetery at Samastipur, Bihar, sent in by a member from India. The river Gandak is in the foreground.



Stones marking a British grave at Maiwand (see page 2)



A Churchill grave in the Cemetery at Macao

INTERNATIONAL SECTION

Just before Christmas 1979 Chowkidar received a letter from Calcutta which contained these memorable sentences 'We have laboured ceaselessly in the thorny fields of historical and antiquarian research for long years, for the sake of an idea, we have borne the heat of the day and have toiled fearlessly in deserted and snake-infested cemeteries, where we have, so to speak, opened old graves, gathered the dried bones, breathed life into them and made them to speak. We have, during the past years, travelled extensively in India, from Lahore in the Punjab to Madras in the Deccan and from Surat in Gujrat to Dacca in East Bengal, practically from North to South and from East to West of this great continent'.

Readers may think this describes BACSA's activities admirably (even to the surprise meeting that the Editor once had with a snake while inspecting tombs) but surprisingly these words were written in 1937 and relate the difficulties encountered by a small group of Armenians who were able to save thousands of Armenian epitaphs from deserted cemeteries and churchyards before the second World War. An Armenian Church still exists in Calcutta and proposals are afoot for them to affiliate with APHCI, BACSA's sister organisation in India. By coincidence a note was also received about the beautiful cemetery beyond the Civil Courts in Agra on the road to Dayalbagh, where the earliest tombs are those of Armenian Christians, dating from 1611.

From Kerela, South India came a long and interesting letter from T.J. John who has now become a Corresponding Member for the area. Mr. John tells us that many of the cemeteries in places like Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam are in a sad state, although they contain many British burials including those of soldiers, government officials, planters and business people. Mr. John is endeavouring to find out more about the Anjengo cemetery, see Chowkidar 4 and will record any grave-stones or inscriptions that still remain there.

Also from South India comes a leaflet about St. Mary's Church, at Fort St. George, Madras, which is celebrating its tricentenary this year with a series of events which include a Son et Lumière performance. The Church naturally has a fascinating history and the three daughters of Job Charnock, founder of Calcutta were baptised in the font there, which is made of black Pallavaram granite called Charnockite. Both Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale University, U.S.A. and Clive of India were married in St. Mary's Church and the Duke of Wellington worshipped there while stationed in Madras. Details of an appeal to raise money for community projects sponsored by the Church will be forwarded to members on request.

Chowkidar's mention of a Hindu temple with 'British' statues at Cawnpore prompted Ruskin Bond, the author, and now a BACSA member, to write from Mussoorie about 'Raja' Wilson, a colourful character who is buried in the cemetery there. 'Frederick Wilson, known as the 'Raja' because of the wealth and influence he obtained in the hill State of Tehri, made a fortune in timber, even coining his own silver rupees'. (This was in the 1870's). He married a local girl and had a Hindu temple built for the people of Tehri. Although the temple did not contain its benefactor's statue it did have a great brass bell specially brought from the sacred town of Hardwar. Sadly this temple is now under threat, with the town,

from the waters of a huge dam which will eventually submerge the area. Ruskin Bond promises to see if there are any isolated tombs in the region before the flood, and also offers assistance with queries about Mussoorie, Deiradun, Roorkee and Siaranpur. 'I often visit old cemeteries' he concludes, 'they never cease to fascinate me'.

A long article on the graves of Patna has been sent by Mr. Bhatnagar, with some interesting facts on how graveyards were set up. During the early 19th century, Bishop Heber noticed on his visit to the town 'that Europeans preferred to bury their deceased friends in the gardens around their houses rather than in cemeteries, although graveyards were to be found in the Factory compounds'. One of the most interesting of the old tombs, on the banks of the Ganges, is that of Major Randfurlie Knox, who in thirty short years served under Clive of India and at one point joined battle with Mir Kasim, Nawab of Bengal. In Patna too, fifty Europeans were massacred by the notorious Walter Reinhardt, and they died defending themselves after dinner in a private house, with bottles and plates, their knives and forks having been taken away. The house belonged to Haji Ahmad, and it was in the compound of this house, where the City Hospital now stands, that a cemetery was set up in 1765 and burials there include Wigram Money (probably a relative of James Money, see page 11 of this issue), and one of the four survivors of the Cawnpore massacre in 1857. The article concludes 'The snake, the goat and the urchin have replaced the devoted mali who lived amongst the dead and was happy to tend their last resting place. But on the whole the hand of the vandal has been unusually kind to the dead in Patna, perhaps unconsciously due to the city's long association with the past'.

A column to commemorate General Sir David Ochterlony, British Resident at Malwa and Rajputana was the subject of an article in the U.K. Citizens' Association Journal. Although the General died in Meerut in 1825, the column stands in Calcutta, the total height of this impressive monument measuring 165 feet, and being composed of numerous architectural styles, including Egyptian, Grecian, Syrian and Turkish. The view from the top is exceptional, extending as far as Barrackpore (14 miles) and Fort Gloster (23 miles to the south). The article does not tell us what kind of condition the monument is in today, and information from visitors to Calcutta would be appreciated. The article concluded with an account of a dinner held in the second gallery of the monument in 1813, when chairs were set out round a circular table. After a long meal where the wine flowed freely it was decided that the guests should descend while comparatively sober, rather than continue their drinking spree half way up the column and eventually they all made their way down safely.

BACSA OUTING

A tradition seems to be growing up by popular demand for an outing each year to some place with strong Anglo-Indian connections. In 1978 a train party visited the British in India Museum at Colne, Lancashire. Last year some thirty members met at a lunch rendezvous in the grounds of Knebworth House, having converged in eleven cars from places as far afield as Lincoln, Gloucester, Sussex and Kent and saw round the house with a special private viewing of the Raj Exhibition (the Lytton family) complete with incense, Indian music and slides of the Delhi durbar. News of the proposed 1980 outing will be given in the AGM Minutes.

CAN YOU HELP?

Chowkidar 5 carried a line-drawing of a rather distinctive tomb at Jallozai and readers were invited to identify the monument believed to be that of a Scots colonel. BACSA members were able to tell us that the tomb commemorates Lieut. Col. Donald Macdonald of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, who died of cholera in 1862, aged 35. Such a landmark did the tomb become that it was marked on Indian Ordinance Survey maps and was a 'leading mark for officers in the area'. Two letters from India answered a query by Roger Perkins, about the state of Lieut. Hext's grave at Sewri. R.E. Hawkins and Derek O'Neil both visited the cemetery and found the grave, No. N15 A1 overgrown, with one plaque missing, but the remaining inscriptions were copied and sent to Mr. Perkins within a week of his enquiry. Another answer to a query was about Lewis Brown, supposed to have been killed during the defence of Kahun (see Chowkidar 4) but who in fact died from lockjaw, after the siege. Perhaps some of the following queries will elicit a similar response?

Major Alan Harfield, a BACSA Committee member recently passed on to us a letter he had received from an Australian, P.B. Jeffords, who in 1952 was stationed at Tampin, Negri Sembilan, Malaysia. After bivouacing for the night some way into the jungle, Jeffords noticed carved into the trunk of the tree under which he had slept, the inscription 'JNT (or JMT) RM 1942. I have never forgotten this incident, it was so strange, three miles into primary jungle and ten years before a Royal Marine had preceded me, probably being stalked by the Japanese or at the least attempting to evade them'. Major Harfield was unable to trace the exact encounter in which the Royal Marines were engaged during 1942 but he considers the inscription to have been a marker for what was probably hoped to be a temporary burial, rather than an idle carving for which there would have been little time during the retreat. Perhaps readers could add some more information?

An interesting letter from John Phillips of Nigeria tells of James Money who arrived in Calcutta in 1790 and served in Keerpoy, Soonamooky, Bauleah, Cossimbazar and Murshidabad. During his travels he married Eliza Ramus, daughter of a page of the Court of George III and he died in 1833, presumably in England. The couple had a daughter who married George Wynyard Battye, the writer's great great grandfather, in 1828 and who produced the 'fighting Battyes' as well as a daughter. Information on the Money and Ramus family would be welcomed by Mr. Phillips.

From Warwickshire comes the story of the Boardman and Hartle families, members of whom served in the Nizam's Forces in Hyderabad in the 1860's and the writer R.D. Hartle says that his grandmother, Susan Florence Boardman who married in 1867 lost five children from her family of ten in Hyderabad. Perhaps readers could add something more about these two families?

Nearer the present day, Irene Bradley from Natal, South Africa, wonders if BACSA could find the grave of her brother, Denzil Everard Pantin, Royal Artillery, who was killed in a riding accident while training horses at Trimulgherry, South India in 1934, aged 30. His sister had a white marble cross erected over his grave, in the Trimulgherry churchyard and would like to know if the grave is still in good order. From Ohio, Joy Normile tells us that her father, Edgar Osmond Myers, was the Manager of some manganese mines at Ranchi, where he died in 1925 from malaria, shortly before his son was born. Mrs. Normile believes her father was buried either in Ranchi or Giridih, where her grandparents lived, and she is anxious to locate and visit her father's grave and her grandmother's house at Giridih. Can any readers help her in her search?

Sir John Lawrence is working on the Journals of Honaria Lawrence and wonders is anyone could tell him where Koulia was? This was the Residents' House during the hot weather and was about 14 miles from Kathmandu, but how many feet above sea level was it?

Next, some brief but interesting queries:-

Information on a monument at Ferozepore to Lieut. Robert Hay, killed in action at Sobraon on 10th February 1846 is sought by a relative, Col. R.A. Hay.

Information please to establish the parentage of Nathaniel Wright, Indigo Planter at Agra who died there in 1861. He married Elizabeth Webster, and any news of his family or descendants would be welcomed by Mary Burn.

Flight Lieut. Dowell writes on behalf of his father, now aged 83 who was a serving bombardier in India between 1926 and 1932. During this period his eldest son, Neal Macleod Dowell died in Nowshera and was buried in the British cemetery there. Can anyone recollect seeing this grave, presumably of a child, recently?

Private John Atwell died of hepatitis in June 1857 and was buried at Kussowlie, where he had served in the 9th Lancers. E.J. Walsh of Surrey would be interested to know if the headstone still exists in the cemetery and is also trying to trace the graves of George Fuller, Regimental Quartermaster of the 9th Lancers, who died at Murree in 1879 and Private John Purcell, C.V. who died in 1857 at Delhi.

Basil La Bouchardiere seeks information on the Savi family of Calcutta and has compiled a list of members of that family, which could be forwarded to interested members, and perhaps written up one day.

Denise Wilton wonders if anyone could provide details or photographs of the graves of members of her husband's family - Ellen Stuart, died Aligarh 1876, Rev. John Stuart of Aligarh, died 1891 and their three children buried at Jubbulpur in 1869 and 1871.

Mrs. Hazel Craig is researching for a book on European schools established during the Raj in India, and former pupils or teachers are invited to write with their memories to the BACSA Secretary who will forward their letters.

Jill Hugh-Jones writes 'every member of BACSA will know that the word 'Piffer' is the abbreviation of 'Punjab Irregular Frontier Force' but is there any mention of the word during the 19th century in India?

The regiment was set up in 1851, so early references should exist.

Again the Secretary will forward letters to a researcher for the Oxford English Dictionary Supplement who is compiling quotations about 'Piffer'.

A request comes from Ann Kentfield who wonders if the grave of Charles Daulman Webb and his wife Mary who died in the mid 19th century still exists in Port Louis, Mauritius where Charles Webb was an Army Education Officer.

A BACSA Committee member, Lieut. Col. Lowe has uncovered a curious reference to the grave of Captain The Baron Ferdinand von Andlau, H.M. Bengal Staff and 2nd in Command, 3rd Regiment of Goorkhas. The Baron died at Almora in 1862 after serving with the Regiment during the Mutiny Campaigns of 1857-8. All enquiries into how a distinguished foreigner came to be serving in the East India Company, have so far failed. Any suggestions from readers?

Finally, a request from Lady Pim, one of our oldest members, who wonders if anyone could inform her of the condition of her brother's grave. Arthur Treyer Scott, of the I.C.S. died in March 1909 and was buried in Rai Bareilly cemetery, U.P.

BACSA BOOKS

- India and the Daniells Dr. Maurice Shellim, with a foreword by Mildred Archer. London 1980 £50. An exceptionally handsome book on William and Thomas Daniell, the 18th century English artists who sketched and painted India.
- John Flaxman Dr. David Irwin. London 1979 £22.50 The life and work of the sculptor and illustrator, who designed medallions for Wedgwood, illustrated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey and is perhaps most celebrated for his outstanding funerary monuments.
- Tales from the Dark Continent Charles Allen. London £6.95 Everyone who enjoyed Plain Tales from the Raj will find this book of reminiscences about Africa equally fascinating.
- Three 19th century military authors' of the Far East An article by Major Harfield in the Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1979. It tells of Capt. James Low, Capt. Peter Begbie and Lieut. Thomas Newbold and their books on the Malay peninsula during the late 19th century.
- A Celebration of Death James Steven Curl London 1980 £15 This handsome book, noted in Chowkidar 5 contains many fine pictures, some from the BACSA archives and a chapter of comparisons between Irish and Indian tombs
- Colonial Architecture: St. John's Church, Calcutta Pauline Rohtagi Roopa Lekha Vol. 44 Delhi 1977. A long article on one of the most interesting of Calcutta's old churches.

Other books which have been recommended, (though not written by BACSA members) are The Chief Justice: A Portrait from the Raj by Richard Terrell, published by Michael Russell, Salisbury. £5.95, a fascinating portrait of the Chief Justice of Patna High Court from 1928 - 1938 by his son, and Skinner of Skinner's Horse by Philip Mason. London 1979 £5.95 This tells the story of one of the most famous 19th century soldiers-of-fortune in India, son of a Scots father and a Rajput noblewoman, Skinner raised his own regiment despite prejudice from both English and Indians.

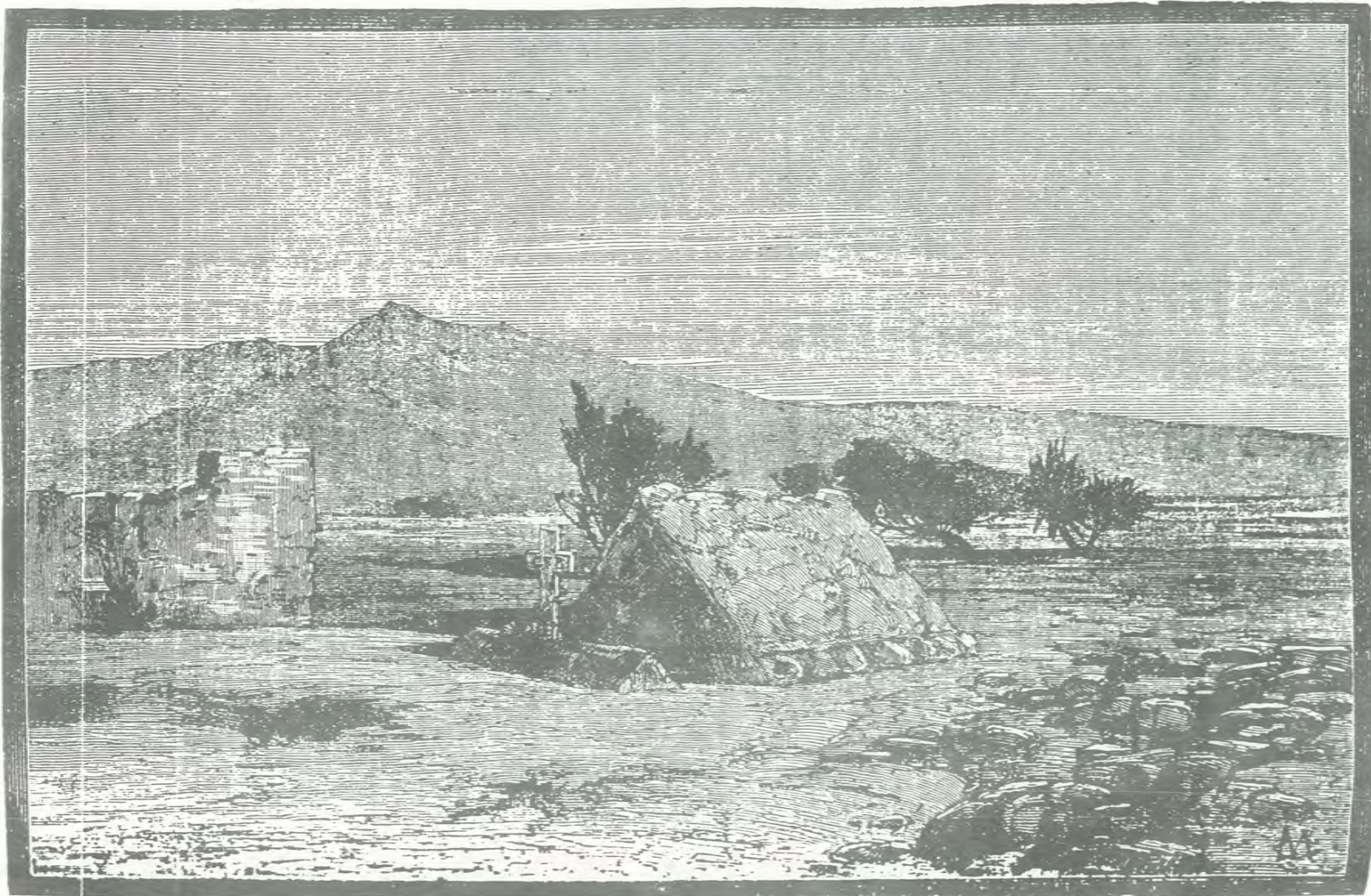
BACSA FILMS

Junoon adapted from 'A Flight of Pigeons' by Ruskin Bond, a poignant tale of a Pathan who falls in love with an English girl during the Mutiny, ran successfully in London for several months.

The Far Pavilions plans are well advanced to film this best-seller, on location in India.

ROLLS ROYCE IN INDIA

For thirteen years John Fasal has been researching Rolls-Royce in India, and the Rolls-Royce Company have given him access to all their records so he has been able to compile a list of every car sent out to India. Mr. Fasal would be glad to meet any Chowkidar readers who have an interest or connection with the motoring scene in India and who may have the odd photograph of a Rolls-Royce or ceremonial occasion when such cars were in use. Mr. Fasal and his wife are visiting India and would be delighted to meet Rolls-Royce enthusiasts there. Please contact him via the BACSA Secretary.



The grave of Major G.F. Blackwood, of the Royal Horse Artillery, killed on 27th July 1880. Ten years later the cairn of stones had completely disappeared.

CARETAKERS OF THE EXILE BAND

How many mournful feelings rise	Lie buried in a heathen land
Amid these gloomy cemet'ries:	Unwept, unhonoured, and unknown
How many thoughts oppress the heart	Perchance without a stone to trace
Where early doomed, an exile band	The mound so desolate and lone
From their paternal homes apart	Above their gloomy dwelling place.

These lines of poetry, by Emma Roberts, although perhaps somewhat trite, are nonetheless of great interest for those who care about British graves in India, for they were written in 1832 and are probably among the earliest responses to the graves of 'an exile band' abroad. The formation of BACSA in 1976 was the first voluntary co-ordinated attempt to care for cemeteries abroad, but this is not to say that British and Indian people earlier did not note with regret and pride the resting places of those who did not return home. Emma Roberts, who travelled extensively in India in the early 1800's was probably wrong in thinking that such graves were always 'unwept, unhonoured and unknown'. There is no evidence that Britishers ever became reconciled to the high death rate or to the awful swiftness of death from tropical diseases, in fact the deaths of young people, with their potential unfulfilled resulted in many poignant and touching epitaphs.

Consider a few lines from the Surat tomb of Christopher Oxenden, who died in 1659, written by his brother: 'He was able to enter in his accounts only days, not years: for Death suddenly called him to a reckoning. You ask, O my masters, what profit you have gained, or what loss you have suffered? You have lost a servant, we a companion, he his life'. This inscription from the English Cemetery, Surat, was noted by A.F. Bellasis, in 1869 in a little booklet printed in Byculla, Bombay. The preface states: 'It is proposed that the proceeds of the sale of this Pamphlet be placed in the hands of the Chaplain of Surat, to be applied by him to make petty repairs to the Tombs, and thus to aid in preserving them from decay'. Thus over a hundred years ago, concern was beginning to be expressed about British graves.

In 1896 the Government of India commissioned C.R. Wilson to prepare his 'List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal', the fore-runner of the extensive Provincial Series, and during the twentieth century it was the Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment who had charge of all Government Churches and Cemeteries, both civilian and military in India. But even this Establishment was not, it seems, able to prevent the decay or desecration of all British graves under their jurisdiction. Two articles published in India just before the Second World War (and sent in by a BACSA members, Brigadier J.W. Kaye) show that in isolated cemeteries, tombs were being stripped of their inscriptions. In the old pre-Mutiny Cantonment of Mariaon at Lucknow, Sidney Ralli found 'the graveyard a sorry sight of dilapidated tombs. Trees have thrust their limbs between the masonry. Headstones lurch drunkenly at a precarious angle. Only two lead inscriptions have escaped the pillagers' hands, those of Lieutenants MacDonnell and Richards...the former killed in action in March 1858...the latter belonged to the 3rd Battalion, the Rifle Brigade'.

Another piece entitled 'The Lone Memorials of the Soldier Dead' speaks of 'the long abandoned cantonments, the battlefields of the past, the solitary graves in old frontier stations, the tiny enclosures near old camping grounds on roads long disused by the marching troops, and the small cemeteries on the banks of the Ganges, once a waterway for troops from Calcutta to up-country stations'. Efforts were made to keep some cemeteries in a reasonable condition by local authorities. A pre-1939 notice in an English-language Indian newspaper states firmly that if relatives and friends of those deceased in Jamalpore do not undertake to restore those tombs which are in a 'ruinous condition the tombs will be made level with the ground during the next repairs, any slabs they contain being placed over the graves in simple masonry or inserted in the wall of the cemetery'.

But that such desolation was noted during the British Raj might make one ponder on how much greater the task of recording and restoration is today, more than thirty years after Independence. However, there is, it seems, a greater interest in British graves abroad than ever before. As early as 1957 a short-lived Restoration Committee was set up to care for South Park Street Cemetery, and BACSA has recently received a photograph showing work done during the early 1960's, twenty years before our own successful efforts in the same Cemetery. These days, too, it appears almost obligatory for any present-day writer on India to describe the old British cemeteries there. Paul Scott's novel 'Staying On' and Ruth Praver Jhabvala's 'Heat and Dust' both have scenes set in cemeteries, and even today's journalists have succumbed to the bitter-sweet nostalgia of such places. A recent article in 'The Times' described the old cemetery of Peshawar with the British dead who now lie 'beside the Khyber road, a canyon of traffic and protesting donkeys whose din vibrates against the cemetery wall' and a full-page spread in 'The Guardian' on the same area noted the 'dank, dark cemetery overgrown with rosewood and dock'. Ironically the further the British Raj recedes, the stronger appears the incentive to keep its memorials alive.

LEWIS BROWN AND THE SIEGE OF KAHUN

A chance query last year by a BACSA member, Lt. Col. A.E. Cocksedge of Australia resulted in the unearthing of an exciting story of the North West Frontier during an incident in the First Afghan War. Lt. Col. Cocksedge wanted to know the subsequent history of Major Lewis Brown, besieged in the Fort of Kahun for four months by local tribesmen. Reports claimed that Brown had died during or shortly after the siege, but there was no definite evidence until a call from Dr. Bingle at the India Office Library and Records told BACSA that Brown's uncatalogued papers were at the Library, and a photograph of his tombstone showed he died at Baroda on 16 July 1851. Brown kept a journal during the siege, which was later printed with the modest title 'Rough Notes by Capt. Lewis Brown of the 5th Reg. Bombay N.I. of a Trip in the Murree Hills and Detention in Kahun'. This pamphlet, together with the original torn and stained letters smuggled out of the fort 140 years ago make fascinating reading.

Brown, in charge of a detachment consisting of a party of Sindh Horse and men from the 5th N.I. had occupied the large, isolated fort in May 1840, only to find themselves surrounded by warriors of the Baluchi and Murree tribes. A party sent out under Lieut. Walpole Clarke, though well prepared, eventually ran out of ammunition and all 150 men and Clarke, were massacred by Baluchis. Brown found himself left in the fort with a severely depleted force, and the siege then settled down into a curiously casual routine. During the mornings the tribesmen would shoot at the fort walls and make ineffectual attempts on it, while the afternoons would find them cultivating the fields which surrounded the fort. Sheep and goats grazed outside the fort walls and there were several later successful sorties by Brown's party, in which large numbers of animals were caught, the biggest catch being 300 sheep. Contact between the tribesmen and Brown's party was maintained throughout the siege and after the capture of the sheep, complaints were brought to Brown from the tribesmen, about the loss of their animals! Nevertheless, food began to run short, and the fort suffered too from torrential downpours and a fairly sharp earthquake recorded in August. The outside world was aware of Brown's plight and sent a relieving force under Lieut. Raitt and Major Clibborn, but this force was ambushed and massacred within earshot of the fort walls, Brown being powerless to help.

Eventually Brown, by an astounding feat of diplomacy, persuaded the tribesmen to let his party leave without further bloodshed arguing that the British had demonstrated they could hold Kahun fort whenever they chose, and that if the tribesmen guaranteed the British safe conduct, they would leave quietly. (Brown also convinced the tribesmen, by a trick, that the fort still held huge reserves of food, but what the Baluchis did not know, was that the grain sacks had been filled with sand!) On leaving the fort for the last time, Brown was horrified to find the bodies of the relieving force thrown into a gully, a month after their deaths. It was impossible during the British retreat to arrange burial, but Brown was later able to have the bodies buried where they had fallen, in a common grave. No mention is made of a memorial, and BACSA would be very interested to know if one was ever erected in this remote area. As for Brown, he was awarded the Brevet rank of Major and later appointed Acting Political Superintendent at Pahlimpore, Gujarat, and the 5th N.I. (later the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry) were allowed to have 'Kahun' inscribed on their colours, for their part in the fort's defence.

CONGRATULATIONS

BACSA is happy to record the 100th birthday of one of its members, Mr. E.C. Danby of Cornwall. Mr. Danby who celebrated his birthday in May was at one time an indigo planter in North Bihar, having arrived in India at the turn of the century. Since returning to Britain on his retirement in 1943 he has devoted himself to a variety of good causes in his neighbourhood. BACSA extends its warm wishes to Mr. Danby.

THE MAIL BOX

In 1973 a BACSA member, Mrs. Sirouni Montgomery and her husband were visiting Hyderabad, when they were given a typescript by a dying woman who had been charged with its safe-keeping. The typescript had been prepared over the years by Melville Boardman, who on his own deathbed had handed it over in the hope that something constructive could be done with it. Mrs. Montgomery, who had known Melville Boardman, was considerably perplexed about what to do with the manuscript. The Boardman family, had however, at one point married into the Hartle family, and seeing a query from Mr. R.D. Hartle in Chowkidar asking for information about the Boardman and Hartle families, Mrs. Montgomery wrote to BACSA telling us about the manuscript. A meeting with Mr. Hartle has now taken place during the Montgomery's visit to England from their home in Spain and the manuscript happily handed over. (We are assured that BACSA will eventually have a copy.) Mrs. Montgomery writes that 'the Boardmans were a fascinating family, founded on the love of a handsome General for a beautiful Indian dancing girl'. During the last century another Boardman, who was the first lady to qualify as a doctor of medicine in Hyderabad, met and married a Muslim, Imad-ul-Mulk. Miss Boardman was a woman of powerful personality and presence, and in the course of time, both partners were titled Nawab and Lady Imad-ul-Mulk, for their work. They had no children, but Lady Imad-ul-Mulk made herself responsible for the upbringing of her nephew and niece, Melville (the author of the manuscript) and Kathleen Boardman.

Another family of Indo-British parentage recently brought to our attention are the Stracheys. Ralph Augustine St. Clare Strachey was born in a small town in Tamil Nadu in 1909 and pursued his education through a local school and university, despite considerable financial difficulties after the early death of his father. He won the Lawrence D'Souza scholarship and was determined to enter the I.C.S. at a time when it was difficult for Anglo-Indians to be considered. However, Ralph Strachey studied at King's College, London and was successful in his first attempt at the I.C.S. examinations. Returning to India he served as Sub-District Officer in Kalimpong, becoming District Magistrate of Howrah. Ralph Strachey not only helped establish the Society for the Advancement of English Education in India but also founded an English-medium school in Bangalore called 'The Strachey Memorial' in memory of his parents. He ran this School until his death in 1975. BACSA were also instrumental in passing on some information about Ralph Strachey to a relative, R. St. Clare Strachey, a BACSA member resident in Malta, who had written to us on a different matter.

As a third coincidence during the past few months, a letter from J.A. Riding, a new member, tells us that he was sitting in his doctor's waiting room reading 'Two Monsoons' and had reached the page dealing with the Rivett-Carnac family. At that moment 'a young man reported to the Receptionist giving the name of Mr. Rivett-Carnac! Mr. Riding naturally spoke to the new-comer who was in fact a member of the famous family although he himself had never been to India.

From the Deccan Herald Weekly Magazine, BACSA received an interesting and well-illustrated article about the little-known defence of Kittur and the British graves of those who died in the fighting of 1824. At the time, the Collector of Dharwar was St. John Thackeray (cousin to William Makepeace Thackeray) and he had been ordered to take over the princely state of Kittur, a rich and fertile area providing much revenue. Ruling the kingdom were the two widowed Ranis of the last Desai of Kittur, who refused to yield their land. Rani Chenamma, the youngest, on hearing that Thackeray was marching with the English army ordered the Kittur fort gates to be closed and in attempting a forcible entry, Thackeray was killed, some say by the Rani herself, taking aim at him. A second attempt on the fort by the British, three months later, resulted in the death of a second leader, John Collins Munro, nephew of Sir Thomas Munro, the administrator. Kittur finally succumbed, and the British erected a 28 ft. high obelisk on the local maidan with inscriptions to the two dead leaders. Although after Independence the inscriptions were removed and the maidan re-named Rani Chenamma, strangely enough the area is always referred to even today as the Thackeray Memorial. The actual graves of the British are to be found in the fort of Dharwar, and John Collins Munro's reads in part: he 'was unfortunately carried by his ardent temper to share in the storm of the enemy's works on 3rd December 1824 when he received a mortal wound'. Further tablets in the cemetery commemorate other officers who lost their lives, including Capt. Black, Lieuts. Sewell and Digton of the Madras Horse Artillery, and a photograph shows these extremely fine tombs. Unfortunately the writer, Anil Mudbidri concludes by saying that the site today is neglected and ruined, though 'these historic graves can stir the imagination of an age when a proud queen led her force against the English, almost 33 years earlier than the more popularly known Rani of Jhansi.

A letter written in 1936 describing an avalanche disaster in Gulmerg, has been passed to BACSA by Mrs. D. Everett. Her brother, Westropp, wrote of the three young men, all only sons, who decided to stay on for some skiing at the Kallanmerg Hut, Gulmerg at the end of the Season. The men, two Sappers and one Argyll and Sutherland boy, were overwhelmed in the hut by a terrific avalanche and blizzard, and so isolated was the area that it was four days before anyone knew of the disaster. It took five hundred coolies twelve hours to excavate away the snow burying the hut, which was found at a depth of twenty-five feet with the roof cleanly taken off. The three young men were found dead inside. Conditions made any movement in the snow dangerous and it took two days before the bodies reached Srinigar, where they were put into coffins, and another three days to reach Rawalpindi where they were buried after a very moving and well-attended funeral. The mother of the Argyll and Sutherland officer was one of the first BACSA members, Mrs. Cosmo Graham, who on her death in 1979 left a special endowment for her son's grave in Rawalpindi cemetery.

A footnote from a BACSA member, R.W. Fenton tells us that his cousin recently visited the Guides Chapel in Mardan, Pakistan, with its small cemetery. Most graves are of soldiers who died in the various Mohmand operations, as well as civilians and Danish missionaries, but the stone that attracted most attention simply read: 'Alice, wife of Gul Khan 15.3.1928'. Is it possible that any BACSA members knew Alice Khan in the 20's and something of her story?

INTERNATIONAL SECTION

Disturbing news has reached BACSA about a proposal to build a multi-storey office block in the grave-yard of St. John's Church, Calcutta. The churchyard is one of the oldest in India and accommodated nearly 12,000 graves between 1692 and 1766, with a few 'special' cases allowed later, like that of Begum Johnson, the oldest British resident in Bengal. Although the church itself has been a protected historical monument since 1949 under a Government of India Act, and some of the tombs, like Job Charnock's and Begum Johnson's are also now protected, it appears that there is nothing to stop other parts of the graveyard from being used. Two tombs have reportedly been moved, those of Sir Charles Watson, Lord Clive's admiral during the recapture of Calcutta from Siraj-ud-daula in 1757 and that of William Speke. So disturbed were parishioners that they got the Government to issue a notification protecting some of the most famous tombs, under the West Bengal preservation of Historical Monuments Acts 1957 but this has not it seems prevented the excavation of other parts of the graveyard. A newspaper report commented 'It would be unrealistic to expect a city that cannot provide for the living to lavish a fortune on its dead, but some of us might wish the past were not totally obliterated. Gardens of remembrance with only memorial stones is the obvious solution, but freed of ecclesiastical control they are soon bound to degenerate into bustees'. BACSA has asked its sister group APHCI to look into the matter urgently to see what can be done.

On a happier note APHCI (Association for the Preservation of Historical Cemeteries in India) have sent us the first copy of their newsletter, entitled 'The Watchman' which contains encouraging news about restoration of graves, and the collating of records. Dr. Maurice Shellim of APHCI will be present at the BACSA General Meeting on October 1st 1980 to answer questions about South Park Street Cemetery.

Several letters have arrived recently about out-of-the-way places in Asia, including one from John Darley, whose father and some dozen men who died with him in a gunboat action on the Yangtse in 1926, were buried at Ichang. Mr. Darley's father, who was a Commander in the Royal Navy at the time was involved in a skirmish with a Chinese Communist General. Despite approaches to various official sources in London, Mr. Darley is still trying to get information on these isolated British graves.

A BACSA member, Mrs. Annette Strover recently visited the oldest cemetery in Mahe, on the Indian Ocean Islands. It was fairly neglected but contained tombs dating back to 1814, including an obelisk and some fine family tombs with the metalwork still intact. Strangely many of the granite tombstones had cracked and crumbled. Two inscriptions taken at random were to 'Henry Terry, District Magistrate 1865 Aged 50 years, Erected by his friends' and to 'Joseph B. Molloy, decede aux Seychelles le mai 1864 Age 36 ans, ne a Kings County, Ireland'.

Sir Percival Griffiths recalled the lonely grave of some British soldiers killed in the Bhutan War of 1864 when a powder cask exploded during the capture of the fort near Ambiokh (in Kalimpong District). Another BACSA member, H.W. Neale added a description of the grave about 1933, when it appeared to have been rifled. Repairs were made including a concrete slab placed on top of the grave, and the grenade of the Royal Artillery, cast in bronze, was fixed on the slab in the presence of a Buddhist lama and a Hindu priest.

An even remoter cemetery, at Gyantse in Tibet, was described by Hugh Richardson who spent fourteen years in Tibet. The cemetery contained graves from the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, including those of Capt. Hector Bethune, Lieut. Garstin, Capt. Craster and Lieut. Gurdon. Another officer lost during the expedition was Major Bretherton, drowned in the Brahmaputra. Later other British burials were made including that of a young British officer who died at Yatung while trekking in Tibet in the 1940's. Mr. Richardson mentioned the high wall round the cemetery which was to deter the local people throwing stones into it as it was considered, like other cemeteries, a place of ill omen. It is believed that the whole cemetery was swept away during a flood in 1954.

Two letters from Sri Lanka (Ceylon) provide a disturbing picture of British graveyards and monuments on the island. In general there seems to be less awareness of the interest provided by the cemeteries there, than there is on the mainland. A.E. Butler, writing from Hambantota describes the monument erected in the town to the memory of Henry John St. John, son of Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Frederick St. John and nephew of Earl Craven and Lord Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John. The monument dated August 7 1821 had been in a bad state of disrepair, and enquiries made a few years ago from the family of Henry St. John showed that although they had been sending out money regularly for the monument's upkeep, this was obviously not being applied. Ceylon has also lost three of its Dutch Cemeteries during the last twenty years, those of Jaffna, Matara and Galle, which were taken over by the Government. Mr. Butler was instrumental in saving another Christian cemetery in Hambantota.

A long report has been received about a unique occasion in which several BACSA members took part - the Bicentenary Celebrations of the Madras Sapper Officers at Bangalore. A party of 24 Officers and their wives spent five days recently in India where they were most hospitably welcomed and entertained by the present-day Sappers. One of the many highlights of the reunion was the laying of a wreath by Col. H.E.M. Cotton at the War Memorial in memory of the British officers and other ranks killed while serving with the Sappers.

Lastly, a note received from Dr. Ruth Coggan, who was responsible for repairs at the Bannu Cemetery thanks all BACSA members and others who contributed to the appeal for the new cemetery wall, which has now been completed.

CAN YOU HELP?

Chowkidar 1, Vol. 2 carried a request in the 'Can You Help?' section from Mrs. Joy Normile, whose father, Edgar Osmond Myers, had died in India in 1925. Mrs. Normile was planning to visit India and asked for information both on her father's grave, for which she had no location, and on her grandmother's house, which she thought was at Giridih. A BACSA member, Mr. A.E. Green replied saying that he knew the Myers family at Giridih in the early 20's when it consisted of two brothers and a sister who owned the Bayra Coal Association and lived about a mile out of town on the Kodarma road, in a substantial old-type tiled bungalow. Another letter from Rev. Bernard Mather of St. Paul's Cathedral, Ranchi added that Mr. Myers was buried at Chaibasa, headquarter town of the Singhbhum District of Bihar, where he had been working in connection with the manganese mines there.

More information on the tomb of Lieut. Col. Donald Macdonald at Jalozai (identified by BACSA members after an illustration had appeared in Chowkidar), arrived from Lieut. Col. Hudson, who had copied down the inscription on the tomb in 1932 while in camp in the area. Another query from C.G. Tottenham about a memorial stone to British officers at Cannonore, Coorg, brought some notes from Brigadier M.M. Kaye, who knew the area well, and wrote that up to 1947 at least, the old church of St. John's there was well looked after. Brigadier Kaye also enclosed a list of tombstones in the cemetery, for the BACSA archives. The February Chowkidar had mentioned Col. Wharton, drowned in the Kala Nadi near Kannauj in 1802, and his gold watch which had been passed down to a descendant, Miss Pamela Johnson. Miss Johnson would like any news of the tomb erected for Col. Wharton on the site of the tragedy, and details of the inscription if it still remains. Any BACSA member visiting the area is asked to seek out the tomb, which became a prominent land mark.

A request for news of a tomb in the Multan Fort, Pakistan, came from Digby Hartle, who could only give us the surname 'Chard' for the tomb. But as Mr. Hartle believes it is the only grave inside the fort, apart from the famous memorial to Anderson and Agnew, further identification should not be difficult. A new BACSA member E. Chadwick, who served in India in the Indian Mountain Artillery, would be interested in news of his uncle's grave. Major R.A. Chadwick died at Seonee, probably in June 1872 and was an officer of the Madras Staff Corps.

From Scotland James Alexander, a BACSA member born in Dalhousie told us of the Leckie family who lived in Bangkok, Thailand. Mary Alexandrina Harvey married Charles Stuart Leckie, the Manager of the Thai branch of the Borneo Co. Ltd., in 1888 and died some time between 1889 and 1894, leaving one son John Harvey Leckie, who was killed in the Great War. Charles Leckie's Will, drawn up in London in 1894 mentions only the one son, making as Mr. Alexander says, 'pathetically detailed arrangements for his education and upbringing as befits a gentleman', and mentioning too, his furniture in Bangkok. Charles Leckie died at Watford in 1905 and our correspondent is anxious to find out what happened to Mary Leckie and whether any more children were born to the short-lived marriage.

Readers of 'The Times' may recently have seen a letter from our Secretary, Theon Wilkinson, who in response to a correspondent on the sad state of graves in Nigeria mentioned BACSA and suggested that perhaps an 'African' branch should be set up. Unfortunately no-one has taken up this challenge, but the 'Times' letter did produce some correspondence, including a query from Miss C. Burgess, whose father died in 1914 in British East Africa at Longito Hill, where he fell with four others, defending the Magadi Soda Lake concern against Germans from German East Africa. The bodies of the British were subsequently moved to a military cemetery, but the Commonwealth War Graves Commission has been unable to trace them. It is possible that some BACSA members served both in India and Africa and may be able to add some information about this episode.

In conclusion, here are three brief queries:

Information please, on the grave of Michael Edward Wilkinson, aged eleven months, who died in November 1929 and was buried probably in Ambala Cemetery. He was the infant cousin of our correspondent Col. H.A. Hughes.

Marie Eagle seeks news on the condition of the graves of her infant brother, Edward Rocker, buried in Rawalpindi in 1924 and of the graves of her grandparents, Alice Agnes Moorehead, died 1909 in Madras (St. Matthias Church) and George Moorehead, died 1901 and buried at All Saints, Bangalore.

The Imperial War Museum, London are interested in contacting members or relatives who were civilian internees of the Germans, Italians or Japanese during the Second World War. Letters will be forwarded via the BACSA Secretary, Theon Wilkinson.

MOTORING IN INDIA

Its odd how articles on British graveyards turn up in the most unexpected places. A BACSA member, Brigadier J.W. Kaye, sent in several pages from 'The All India Motorist' for 1939 and 1940 and there between articles on wheel alignment and petrol rationing during the war (200 miles a month only) were descriptions of cemeteries and memorials visited by motorists forty years ago. 'When motoring along the byeways of India, it is not unusual to come across small headstones to individuals who have succumbed to accident, disease or murder' begins one article and it goes on to record places which can be visited by car, like the abandoned cantonment of Shiarpur, four miles from Hoshiapur, along the Garshanka Road. At that time the deserted Cantonment Church was still standing and a photograph shows it as a handsome crenellated tower with Gothic windows, though the nave roof had collapsed and bricks were being hacked away from the base of the tower.

A single thatched bungalow built about 1845 was also found and photographed in the same area, and further on, the cemetery was noted as being 'beautifully kept, the description on the massive tombs being clearly legible. The graves, mostly erected between 1847 - 49 were reminders of garrisons stationed there during the two Sikh Wars'.

Other articles talk of the 'dusty but romantic road' from Lahore to Ludhiana via Ferozeshah, where the obelisk erected to mark the British victory of 1845 still stands, and of the other obelisk at Koregaon, on the Poona-Ahmednagar road, commemorating a battle fought against overwhelming odds, between the British and the last Peshwa.

In 1818 a small force of only 800 men and a few officers, under Capt. Staunton, found themselves facing 30,000 of the Peshwa's army. The British were able to take possession of the village of Koregaon where they made strategic use of the walls and temples, and by nightfall, when the fighting ceased, they were still there, though with the loss of nearly 300 men. As dawn broke and the British prepared for almost certain death, they were overjoyed to find that the Peshwa's army had melted away during the night, hearing that Capt. Staunton's small band was to be reinforced. The obelisk, which appeared in good condition in 1940 recorded the gallantry of the British who withstood 'a series of the most obstinate and sanguinary assaults'.

The extent to which the motor car made transport easier in India has never really been examined, nor the kind of cars exported to India, or the pre-1947 car industry there. An attempt to remedy our lack of knowledge in a very interesting field has been made by John Fasal, who asked in the last Chowkidar for details of Rolls Royce cars sent out to India. He has had a good response including the offer to view two films at the Centre of South Asian Studies, Cambridge which show Rolls Royce cars belonging to the Maharajas of Mysore and Patiala.

An intriguing series of photographs have been passed to BACSA for identification, which show a woman motorist in 1926 travelling through India. The trip was made before the monsoon, during the month of March, and Naini Tal was visited. One photograph shows the car crossing the Ganges at an unidentified place. The car appears to be a four-seater, with a canvas roof stretched over steel struts. Luggage was piled up in the boot which opened downwards. The car registration is shown as P.87.01 and the only other clue is a printed label wrapped round suitcases which reads: Lindfield Soane(?). Any ideas on how to identify the driver and the car would be welcomed.

A different form of transport was recalled by the 50th anniversary of Amy Johnson's solo flight from England to Australia. Articles commemorating the journey had wrongly reported that Amy Johnson had made a forced landing in Jhansi, missing her destination at Allahabad. In fact she landed on a small runway a few miles out of Allahabad, where she was expected by the District Magistrate and the Assistant Magistrate, Robert Baylis, the husband of a BACSA member, Audrey Baylis. Mrs. Baylis recalled how her husband had first had to clear the runway of grazing cattle, and then to supervise the re-fuelling of the craft from cans of petrol carried on a string of bullock-carts. Amy Johnson was driven into the town to have breakfast with the District Magistrate before resuming her epic flight to Australia.

MORE ABOUT MAIWAND

Chowkidar's article on the battle of Maiwand, Afghanistan prompted several letters from members with more information about the British defeat on July 27, 1880. The most exciting was the loan of a handwritten account by Captain Mosely Mayne of the 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, of the battle, in which he took part. Captain Mayne's grandson Rupert Mayne was kind enough to let BACSA copy the manuscript, which is a straightforward description of the day's events starting with the deadly haze which effectively concealed the numbers of the Afghan warriors until they were almost on top of the British troops. 'I saw dark Masses, which I at first took for belts of jungle...this was Ayoub's army, as we ascertained afterwards' wrote Captain Mayne. The report reveals in soldierly, unemotive terms the extent of confusion to which the British troops were subjected. After standing inactive for three hours though under fire, Captain Mayne's men were ordered to form a line, with some of the Scinde Horse, which actually placed them with their backs to the enemies they had just been firing at. At another point, Mayne's men were alarmed to see a Captain withdrawing with his guns, and although Mayne reassured them that the Guns were going back to fetch more ammunition as the supply line had faltered, it was not a good augury.

Brigadier the Rt. Hon. Sir John Smythe Bt. VC. MS. who has written a book on Lords Wolseley and Roberts (see BACSA books) thinks that the defection of Sher Ali, the Wali of Kandahar, from Brigadier-General Burrows' troops at the critical moment, was a decisive factor in the British defeat. Only the gallantry of the British troops and Afghan incompetence prevented a complete massacre of the British.

On a lighter note, Brigadier Hugh McKillop found the story of the Maiwand Jezails (an American branch of the Sherlock Holmes Society) a bit difficult to credit! In fact this Society does exist and BACSA are in regular contact with them.

Maiwand was commemorated a hundred years after to the day, by the Royal Berkshire Regiment (the former 66th) in Reading, where the Maiwand Memorial was erected. Theon Wilkinson, representing BACSA was present together with several other members, including Sir John Cotton, Lady Wheeler and the following relatives of those engaged in the battle attended:

Rupert Mayne, Captain Mosely Mayne's grandson
 Commander Brooke, grandson of Brig. Gen. Brooke of Kandahar
 Dr. John Bray, son of a survivor, 2nd Lieut. Bray
 Lieut. Col. Sardar Afzal Khan MC., grandson of Ayoub Khan,
 the victorious Afghan leader

During the ceremony at the Maiwand Memorial in Forbury Gardens, hymns including 'Onward Christian Soldiers' were sung, and the Last Post and Reveille played, before a wreath was laid at the foot of the memorial building which is topped by a gigantic lion snarling defiance.

Stop Press. Early Views of India, the new book by Dr. Mildred Archer on the Daniells' acquaintances, will be reviewed in the next Chowkidar.

BACSA BOOKS (recent publications by BACSA members)

- Brigadier the Rt. Hon. Sir John Smythe Bt. VC. MC. The Glory of their times (forthcoming)
A comparison of the careers of two of Britain's greatest soldiers, Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley and Roberts, almost exact contemporaries at the end of the nineteenth century.
- Col. Leigh Maxwell My God - Maiwand! the best account of the disastrous defeat of the British during the Second Afghan War. BACSA is indebted to Col. Maxwell for extracts used in preparing the Maiwand article in Chowkidar 1, Vol. 2. Leo Cooper 1979 £7.95
- Michael Satow & Ray Desmond Railways of the Raj traces the progress of Indian railways from the first train (1853) to the first World War. Handsomely illustrated, including a photograph of the mother of a BACSA member, Mrs. D. Everett on an inspection tour around 1900. Scholar Press 1980 £15.00
- Roland Hunt & John Harrison The District Officer in India 1930 - 1947 based on questionnaires circulated to ex-members of the I.C.S. this book deals with the District Officers' lives, their work and their personalities. Scholar Press 1980 £15.00
- Sir Percival Griffiths KBE. CIE. A History of the Joint Steamer Companies the story of the steamers that opened up India's waterways in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Inchcape & Co. 1979 Not for sale but a BACSA copy is available on loan from the Secretary.

A book which has been recommended, though not by BACSA members, is Queen Victoria's Maharajah by Michael Alexander and Sushila Anand, the biography of Duleep Singh, deprived of his throne after the Second Sikh War of 1849 and taken under Queen Victoria's wing in England. Weidenfeld 1980 £9.95

ORIENTAL BOOKSHOP

A new bookshop specialising in books from Central Asia, India, North Africa and the Islamic world has recently opened in central London. The owners, Mr. and Mrs. Hosain not only specialize in rare books about the East, but have a good range of modern books too. They have kindly agreed to have a BACSA shelf, which means that any book reviewed in Chowkidar will be available from their shop. BACSA members who are not able to get to London are invited to write for a catalogue, and the Hosains will be happy to send books by post. Contact: Hosains Books, 25 Connaught Street, London W2, or phone 01-262-7900

BACSA FILMS

An Experience of India in which the author Ruth Prawer Jhabvala was interviewed, and eleven BACSA photographs of cemeteries, donated by different members, were shown. BBC TV

In the Steps of Emily Eden by Robert Robinson was shown during the early summer and included photographs of South Park Street Cemetery, and an interview with Dr. Maurice Shellim, founder member of APHCI. BBC TV

Staying On by Paul Scott to be shown in the Autumn, made on location in India, is an epilogue twenty years after, to the Raj Quartet. The film tells two 'love' stories, one with India, one between the old British couple who stayed on. ITV

Two Monsoons, a documentary film based on the book by BACSA's Secretary Theon Wilkinson, with commentary by Sir Richard Attenborough, has been accepted for the First Commonwealth Film Festival in Cyprus. The film includes interviews with several BACSA members, and it is hoped it will be shown on TV later this year. BBC TV

The Sea Wolves, currently showing in London, with a number of well-known stars, this film is subtitled 'The last charge of The Calcutta Horse' and is based on events in Burma during the last war, in which several BACSA members took part.

BACSA EVENTS

Theon Wilkinson, the BACSA Secretary is often asked to represent the Association at various meetings and during the last few months he has attended on our behalf:

- The Commonwealth War Graves Commission 'Field Day' 7 May
- The Commonwealth War Graves Commission Reception at St. James' Palace, 8 May
- A Mansion House Dinner in honour of the President of Bangladesh 18 June
- The Bihar Tea Party 25 June
- The annual Indian Army Tea-Party at Hurlingham 27 June
- The pre-view of 'The Sea Wolves' film 27 June
- The Maiwand Centenary parade at Reading (see page 25) 27 July

BACSA VISITS

BACSA members are reminded of the visit to Basildon Park which will take place on Wednesday 17th September 1980. The property which has recently been acquired by the National Trust was built about 1780 by a close friend of Warren Hasting, Sir Francis Sykes, who had made a large fortune in the service of the East India Company. Many items now displayed there illustrate the life and times of an English 'nabob' including a set of Daniell prints, ivory furniture and contemporary maps. Contact John Wall, Flat 6, 23 Sheffield Terrace, London W 8, telephone 01-229-8250 for further details.



RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

FURTHER AFIELD THAN INDIA

As BACSA's membership increases throughout the world, letters and articles often remind us that not only did Europeans travel to India from the colonies but that many, when their term of service was done, settled abroad, perhaps having lost the desire for English life during their wanderings. The handsome memorial to Ezekiel Beck (illustrated on page 33) is a case in point. His inscription reads: Beneath this monument lies the remains of Ezekiel Beck who departed this life 30 March 1791. He was born of respectable parents in the island of Barbadoes, was an affectionate husband, a tender father and a sincere friend whose social disposition endeared him to all who knew him. He fell a sacrifice to power through the conduct of an Asiatic Oppressor and grief terminated his earthly existence in the 37th year of his age. His disconsolate widow Susanna, His absence here must evermore deplore, Until like himalayas (she is no more) Who mouldring lies within this peaceful soil, And to his name she raised this sacred pile'.

Just how Beck came to grief has not been established, but one may speculate that like so many other adventurous Europeans at that time, he had brought new ideas to India that were eagerly taken up by a Nawab or Raja only to find that Court politics and intrigues defeated him and left him a disappointed man. What is more certain is that like other 'West-Indians' who had established themselves as planters, Beck probably hoped to set up in the sugar trade in India, which was then a rapidly expanding industry, developed by Europeans on a larger scale than before. However, not all Europeans had gone gladly to America and the West Indies in the first place. An interesting article sent in by a reader records a recent pilgrimage to Barbados by an 80-year-old Scots stone-mason, Walter Storrar. Mr. Storrar's mission has been to restore the grave-stones of the Covenanters found all over Scotland, who were mercilessly pursued for their beliefs in the 17th century. After the battle of Bothwell Brig, over two hundred Covenanters were transported to Barbados, then a remote penal settlement. A few returned, but many died in exile and Mr. Storrar intends to restore their graves there, after three hundred years of neglect. It may not be too fanciful to suggest that Beck and others like him could have been the descendents of these unwilling settlers in the West Indies.

From India itself, some of the British chose to settle in the colonies, often after a military career. A BACSA member in South Africa R. Langham Carter has long been fascinated by the links between India and the Cape and has done much valuable research on Britons there. Confusingly such people were called 'Indians' or even 'Hindus' by the 'native' South African, though there is no doubt that British people were being referred to, by the term. The Cape was an attractive place for these 'Indians' for several reasons. It formed a convenient and healthy stopping place on the long sea-voyage between England and India, a place where furlough could be enjoyed and where invalids could recover in a less debilitating climate. Another advantage was that the East India Company would pay a man's fare to the Cape and give him full pay and allowances there, but not beyond. Not surprisingly many men, having made friends and contracted marriages during a stay at the Cape, would choose to settle there rather than face uncertain prospects if they returned home.

During the 1830's and 1840's a number of 'Indians' bought farms all fairly close together in the Caledon district, inspired it seems by the advice of Samuel Parlby, himself a one-time cadet in the Bengal Artillery. Parlby wrote 'With his pension an Indian retired officer may live here certainly most comfortably - more so perhaps than in any other country'. Once arrived the 'Indians' entered fully into the artistic and social

life of their adopted country and the first book to be printed in English there was entitled 'Narrative of the Life of a Gentleman long resident in India' by G.F. Grand, from Bengal. The same keen interest which British people took in the botany, anthropology, geology and other disciplines in India was evinced in African surroundings. Valuable contemporary studies of African tribal life were made and artists depicted the landscapes which fascinated them. Connections with India were kept up and newspapers and books were sent regularly from Calcutta. A flourishing business in ministering to sick 'Indians' began, their health often ruined by years of hard-drinking and privations under the harsher Indian sun.

Lady Sale, the heroine of the retreat from Kabul, died shortly after her arrival in Cape Town, her indomitable spirit bowed by the horrors of her capture by the Afghans, and Capt. E.J. White who was wounded in the Mutiny, died in Cape Town in 1858. Both their memorials can still be seen today in the Maitland Cemetery near the town, a reminder of those who chose a self-imposed exile from their native land. On a happier note, our Australian correspondent Lt. Col. A.E. Cocksedge recalls that the son of Brigadier Whish, one-time Commandant of the Bengal Horse Artillery went to Australia 120 years ago, 'made his name in sugar and has a bridge and a street named after him. And so it goes on! I always look for these connections' and BACSA too is eager to hear more of the 'Indians' who chose to settle abroad.

THE MAIL BOX

Rajasthan in north west India is seldom mentioned in Chowkidar, being a princely state which never formed part of British India proper, but a letter from the Rev. Johnson indicates the presence of a small British community there during the last century. In the 1880's the first missionary to the Bhils of Rajasthan, the Rev. Thompson, was sent out and he found that the church of All Saints, at Kherwada, Udaipur District had already been built and consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta in 1878. Our correspondent, the Rev. Johnson had been invited to mark the centenary celebrations and found that the church, which cost £2,000 had been paid for by the Rev. E.H. Bickersteth from Hampstead, England, who later became Bishop of Exeter. There had been an earlier connection between the British and the province in the 1840's when Sir James Outram was influential in starting up the Mewar Bhil Corps, and the present cemetery at Kherwada still bears the name of the Corps. Although the cemetery is clearly 'reverting to nature' as the Rev. Johnson writes, he was able to photograph and record several inscriptions including that to Major James Pearson Stockley C.O. of the M.B.C. who was killed in action at the battle of Shaik Saad, Mesopotamia in 1916 during the First World War. Other memorials were noted to Charles George Cumming, died 1878, Lt. Col. Sir Curzon Wyllie, died 1909 and to Lilian Compeigne Shaw, died 1954, the wife of Canon Shaw who was working in India during the 40's and 50's. BACSA has no corresponding member in Udaipur or the neighbouring pink city of Jaipur, but now that both towns are on the 'tourist itinerary' it may be possible to get more information from travellers about the scattered British community there.

Before 1947 Naini Tal was a popular town attracting not only tourists but long-stay visitors, moving up from the heat of the plains during summer. I doubt whether the town has more than a handful of British visitors these days, so BACSA was pleased to receive a handbook on the church of St. John-in-the-Wilderness, Naini Tal, published in 1914 with notes made in 1950. Photographs of the quaintly named church built in the 1840's show that it was an extremely handsome building with unusual carved pews and a rose window. Over the years residents donated chan-

eliers, choir desks, windows and church plate, and fittings in the church included a marble font designed by Sir Swinton Jacob. Minton tiles were sent for the floor from Stoke on Trent, and as the congregation increased the church was enlarged several times. About 1879 a window was donated as a memorial to F.O. Mayne who died in Allahabad in 1878 and another memorial recalls the Rev. William Fremantle who 'obedient to the Divine call left an English home and many friends to do his Master's work at Benares under the Church Missionary Society and fell asleep at Naini Tal on 2 Nov 1894'. But saddest of all are the many memorials to those killed during the great landslip of September 1880 when 151 people died including 43 Europeans. After three days of incessant rain the first slip occurred carrying away part of the Victoria Hotel, and while a group of workers were digging out the hotel guests, a further slip dislodged part of the hill behind the hotel and buried a shop, an orderly room and the Assembly Rooms. Among the dead were Dr. Hannah, Staff Surgeon from Allahabad and Col. Taylor, Consulting Engineer for Railways. More recent information on the church and its memorials would be welcome, and it would be interesting to know if the pews, chandeliers and stained glass windows are still intact.

From the Far East come two reports about European cemeteries the first at Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton) in British North Borneo, where the cemetery is situated on the eastern slope of the hill which rises behind the town. Identifiable inscriptions of Europeans, who were buried in a section of the Chinese cemetery, cover the period from 1900 to 1965 and complete records have been made. At Sandakan, the former capital of North Borneo, European graves were found dating from 1896 to 1977 with some of the earlier ones entirely encrusted with mould and lichen so that identification was not possible at the time. Our correspondent, L.W. Ackroyd hopes to do more work on this interesting site.

A disturbing report has come in on the Bendulen cemetery at Sumatra from Major Harfield, who luckily has a complete record of all the stones that were there last year, and who is planning to bring out a booklet on the lines of the Fort Canning record. Mortality was dreadfully high at Bendulen, due in part to the jungle and marshy conditions round the fort. An early report commented '...our military are reduced so thin (due to fever) that we have not men sufficient to do duty but must be obliged to arm some slaves...'. Despite such conditions, the fort was expanded and a Residency established with Thomas Parr appointed Resident in 1805. But Parr was unable to enjoy his position for long. On the evening of 27th December 1807 he was stabbed to death by local Malays in the Residency. Parr was buried near Fort Marlborough and his tombstone was still in existence in 1918 although the inscription was almost illegible, and presumably has vanished completely today.

In India again a report has been sent in by a new member, J.W. Robins, on Christ Church at Trivandrum, where the graveyard appears reasonably tidy though individual graves are dirty and overgrown with weeds. Many of the older vaults had recently been white-washed, which meant that the inscriptions had unfortunately been obliterated. Some memorials which were still legible include one to Captain W.M. Sheridan of the Nair Brigade who died May 1837, aged 36 and one which reads 'Sacred to the memory of John Caldecott, Esq. F.R.S., F.R.A.S., late astronomer of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, born 16th Septemebr 1801, died 17th December 1849'. It would be interesting to know what kind of observatory John Caldecott worked in for the Rajah and what the post of astronomer involved.

A letter from Michael Stokes mentioned an earlier Chowkidar item on the 'fighting Battyes', the famous brothers who fought with The Guides during

the nineteenth century. One of the Battye family, Quintin, was buried in the Rajpur cemetery, Delhi and a photograph of the grave has been passed to BACSA for our archives. The inscription reads simply 'Sacred to the memory of Quintin Battye Lieut. in the late 56th..(illegible).. Regt. Bengal Native Infantry and in command of the Corps of Guides who fell whilst...(illegible)..his duty against the mutineers in Delhi on 9 June 1857. This stone was erected by his brother officers'.

Mention of The Guides also prompted a letter from Sir Geoffrey Ramsden whose father was a junior officer in Lord Robert's army during the Second Afghan War, thus providing a fascinating link with events over a hundred years ago. Col. Ramsden, who was in the Royal Hampshire Regiment had a great schoolfriend in The Guides, by the name of Walter Hamilton and he was one of the people who accompanied Sir Louis Cavagnari to Kabul on his ill-fated mission. Hamilton had particularly requested that his friend Col. Ramsden should see him off on the start of the journey into Afghanistan and this the Colonel did, little realising that it would be the last time he saw his friend alive. After a series of political misfortunes, Cavagnari, together with his escort including Walter Hamilton were massacred by Afghans in the Bala Hisar fort in Kabul. It was to avenge this blow that Lord Roberts marched into Afghanistan. Walter Hamilton's memorial was formerly in the Mardan cemetery and was seen there by Sir Geoffrey while serving in the Royal Sussex Regt. between 1915 and 1919. The memorial has been recently moved to England and re-installed in The Punjab Frontier Force Memorial Chapel and Sanctum, St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, London. Though Hamilton was a very young officer at the time of his death, he already held the V.C. for his exploits against the Mohmands. A vivid fictionalised account of Hamilton's life and death occurs in 'The Far Pavilions' by M.M. Kaye, another BACSA member.

A quotation so far unidentified was noted by Lt. Gen. Sir John Worsley at the Sandhurst Royal Memorial Chapel recently. Commemorating Lt. Col. Lionel Forbes Asburnen, D.S.O., M.V.O., of the Royal Fusiliers who died while playing polo at Jullunder on 19 January 1923 it reads 'By and by their children's children builded temples where the spirits of their ancestors might dwell'. Perhaps one of our readers knows the story behind it?

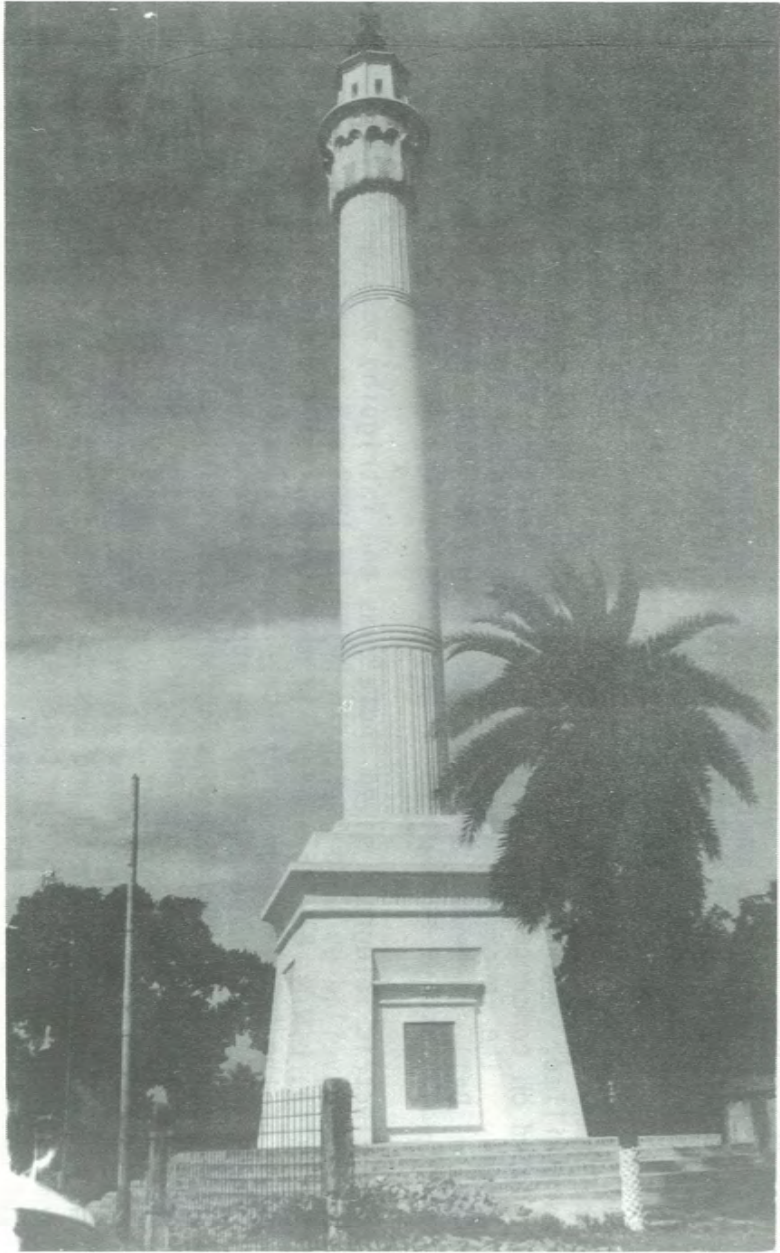
CHOWKIDAR Vol 2, No 2 pp 32-33 (Oct 1980)

BACSA PHOTOGRAPHS

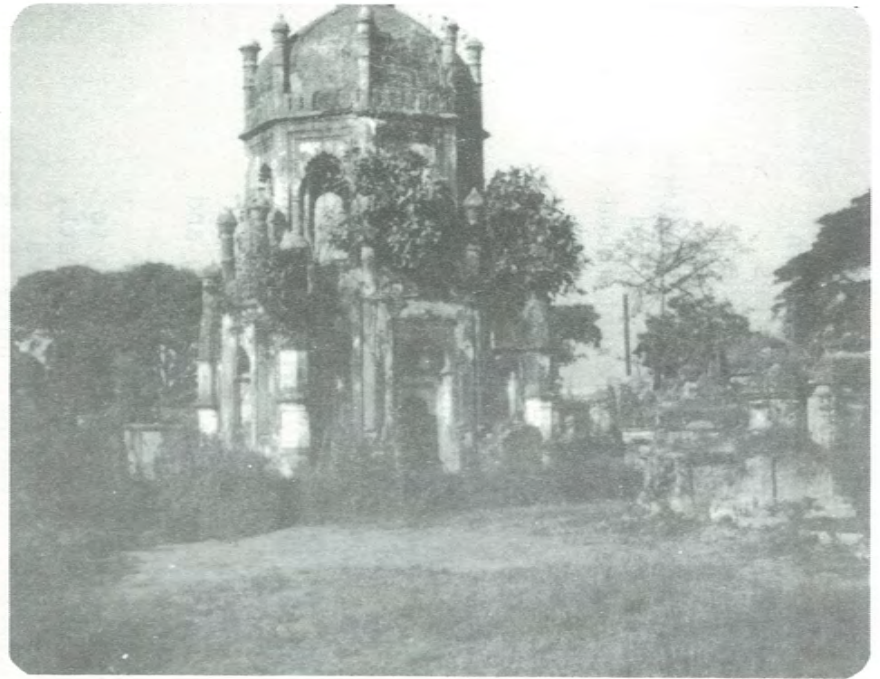
Illus. 1 shows the restored Dum Dum memorial column near Calcutta which was set up in 1844 to commemorate the 99 officers and men of the 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery who were killed during the retreat from Kabul in 1841 - 42. Erected by public subscription the memorial was found recently to be so dilapidated that there were fears of it falling down. BACSA was concerned but unable to raise enough money for its restoration. The situation was saved by the generosity of the firm George Williamson (Assam) Ltd. and their Managing Director, R.B. Magor who undertook that the firm would pay for restoration. It is now in an immaculate condition.

Illus. 2 shows the tomb of Ezekiel Beck of Dacca. See the leading article on page 29 of this issue.

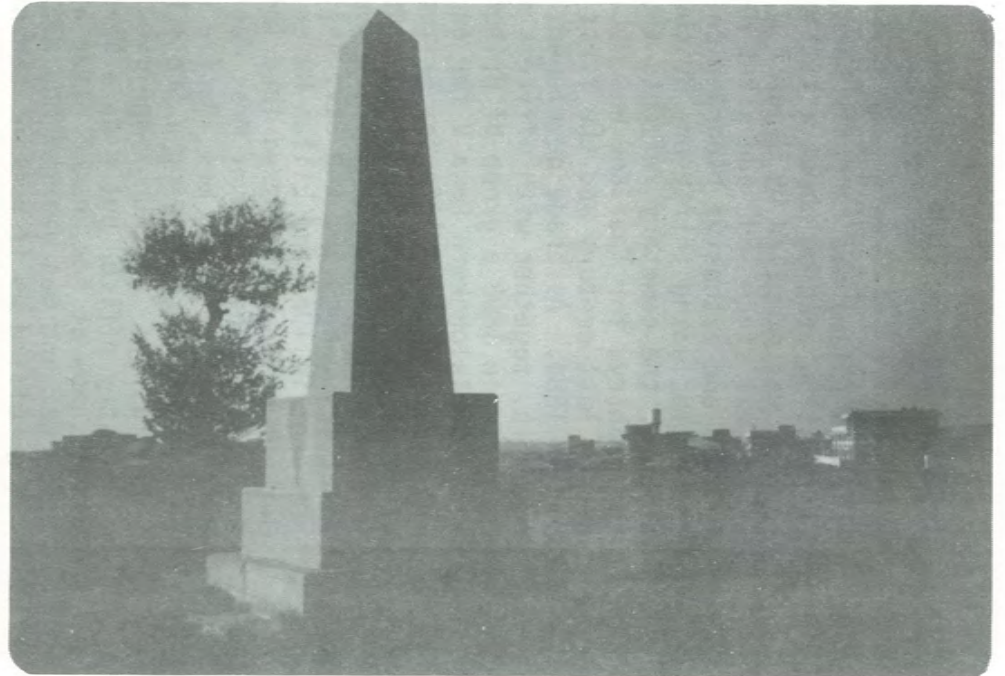
Illus. 3 shows the monument erected at Badli-ki-sarai, six miles north of Delhi which marks the site of a desperate fight between Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Barnard and officers and men of the 75th Foot, against the Mutineers on 8 June 1857. After the successful outcome of the battle the British troops moved on to capture The Ridge in Delhi, the turning point of the mutiny there.



Illus. 1 (see facing page for descriptions.)



Illus. 2



Illus. 3

INTERNATIONAL SECTION

A booklet listing the graves in the Chiang Mai Foreign Cemetery in Thailand (Siam) has recently been received by BACSA and provides fascinating reading about a little known part of the world. The booklet was compiled by Major R.W. Wood whose family have lived in Chiang Mai since 1892 and gives details of the founding of the cemetery in 1898 and extensive biographical notes on the sixty people buried there, including thirty-one Britons. The comparatively recent foundation of the cemetery reflects the history of British expansion in the country, for Thailand was not opened to foreigners until the middle of the last century and the first British Consulate opened in Chiang Mai in 1884. As trade developed, representatives from British firms moved in, together with officers from the Royal Thai Forestry Department and in 1898 a group of Britons successfully petitioned the Thai king, Chulalongkorn Rama V for an area of land to be used for burials. The uncertainty of life for Britons in Thailand is reflected in their biographies - Major Guilding, died of dysentery in 1900 (the first person to be buried in the new cemetery), William Daly, died of black-water fever aged 36, the Rev. William Thompson, killed in a rail accident in 1961 and Lilian Hamer, a missionary, murdered in 1959. But set against these sad inscriptions are others recording long and full lives like those of Mrs. Macfie, who died in 1968 aged 86. Born a Thai citizen, Mrs. Macfie had been a handmaiden to a Thai princess before marrying a Scots Forestry officer and converting to Christianity. Another long-lived resident was Henry Burton Garrett, a Forestry officer but also a keen botanist, who had several rare plants, now at Kew, named after him. Garrett joined up during the First World War and was awarded the M.C. returning to Chiang Mai in 1919 'as unruffled as if nothing had happened' to resume his duties. Details of this interesting booklet can be found in BACSA BOOKS on page 40.

More information on Far Eastern cemeteries came from Major Harfield who has recently been researching the memorial to the 10th Foot at Rasah New Village, Malaysia. The 'new village' started as a settlement near the garrison lines, south of Seremban, and hidden between maize plantations there is a small cemetery containing a communal grave for four soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment of Foot who were killed during an action at Sungei Ujong in 1875. A party from the Regiment had been sent to protect a local Malay chief, but after several small skirmishes, an attempt was made to storm two stockades built by the enemy and it was during the successful assault that the four Britons were killed. Their memorial stone lies flat, flanked by three cannons mounted on concrete and one of the cannons belonged to the East India Company. The inscription reads simply 'Here lie buried Sergt. F. Own, Pte. J. Ball, J. Newman and H. Smith of the 1st Batt. H.M.'s 10th Foot who died on active service in Sungei Ujong in 1875 and 1876'.

'The Electric Telegraph saved India' was the intriguing message on an obelisk unveiled by Lord Curzon in Delhi in 1902 and a reader from Australia, L.W.M. Boalth wonders if the obelisk still stands in the compound of the Delhi Telegraph Office. How the Electric Telegraph performed this feat is related in the story of Brendish, an Anglo-Indian youth of eighteen, who was a telegraphist in Delhi during 1857. The electric telegraph had only been introduced a few years before to India and when the Mutiny broke out at Meerut the news was flashed to Delhi. George Brendish with two other youths, took the message but before they could act on it Delhi too was in flames. One of his colleagues, Todd, went out to repair the telegraph wire damaged in the fighting, but was killed by the mutineers. A stream of refugees hurried past the

telegraph office where Brendish and the remaining youth, Pilkington, stuck grimly to their posts, flashing out whenever possible the dreadful message 'We must leave office. All the bungalows are being burnt down by the sepoys of Meerut. They came in this morning. We are off. Don't call today. Mr.C.Todd is dead, we think..we heard that nine Europeans were killed. Goodbye'. This message was finally received in Ambala, where it was relayed to Lahore, to Peshawar and to other stations in the Punjab and as a result sepoys in the area were disarmed before they could rise. It was not until 1902 that the Telegraph Office was marked with a commemorative obelisk and Brendish was shabbily treated, receiving only Rs. 30 as a gift, full pay on retirement and a medal which he finally received in 1902. Where was he buried, and how long did he live to enjoy his retirement?

A tragi-comic story has been sent in by our Corresponding Member in Ajmir, Jack Gibson who was touring in Madya Pradesh last winter and visited the Marble Rocks near the Narbada River. While walking in the area he noticed a sign in Hindi which said 'Qabaristan' (Graveyard) and wondering what this might hold he made his way through shrub and grass to two tombs. The larger monument was of marble surrounded by thick iron railings nearly an inch square, which had hardly rusted at all, although the inscription on the grave had been removed. The khansama from a local inn, who was the third generation in his family to hold the job of cook told our correspondent that the monument had been put up in the last century to a railway official. This official had been sailing down the river, spotted a pigeon on the bank, fired his gun at it, disturbed a hive of wild bees who attacked him, and promptly fell into the river and was drowned. The name of the official was unfortunately not recalled by the khansama. By coincidence, both pigeons and bees are considered sacred to the Indian god, Krishna, but perhaps one should not speculate further! The second tomb recalled another death by drowning in the Narbada, that of Pte. James Gouldie of the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles who died in 1894, and the tombstone was erected by his fellow men and officers.

CAN YOU HELP?

On Wednesday March 13th 1940 war-time Britain was shocked by a political assassination carried out in the heart of London. The murder of 75-year old Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Governor of the Punjab, by an Indian militant, Udham Singh, in Caxton Hall, produced a sense of outrage throughout the country. The Daily Mirror headlined their report 'Assassin shoots Peers, Knights in London'. The killing was not however a symptom of war-time unrest in the Empire but the culmination of a long-plotted revenge against one of the men held to be responsible for the Amritsar shootings in 1919. It was Sir Michael O'Dwyer who had backed the action of General Dyer in killing nearly 250 Indians at Jallianwala-bagh in the Punjab, when the General believed, rightly or wrongly, that a show of force was the only answer to rioting in Amritsar. The Caxton Hall meeting of 1940, organised by the Royal Central Asian Society, had been called to discuss the Third Afghan War (1919 - 1921) and the meeting had been well attended. Officials on the platform included Lord Zetland, Secretary for India, Lord Lamington, ex-Governor of Bombay and Sir Louis Dane, ex-Governor of the Punjab, all of whom were wounded.

The assassin, who according to eye-witness reports had been sitting fidgeting during the talk and subsequent debate on the Afghan War, suddenly rose from his seat, drew a long-barrelled revolver from his coat and fired a series of rapid shots at the speakers. Sir Michael fell dead, shot twice through the heart. The gun-man was tackled by two of the audience, one a RAF officer, and was taken into police custody. Now a BACSA member, Roger Perkins, (author of the Punjab Mail murder)

is investigating the assassination and the events that led up to it, and seeks the help of other members. Mr. Perkins wants to hear from anyone who has information, opinions, and reminiscences of the subject, any photographs that relate to Amritsar, or the Caxton Hall event, any information on operations carried out during the Third Afghan War in Waziristan and in particular from any relatives of the O'Dwyer family and anyone who has information on Miss Bertha Herring who played a prominent part in arresting the Indian assassin. It is hoped that these enquiries will lead to the publication of a book on the murder and naturally all reminiscences and photographs used will be credited. Any expense in copying documents, etc. will be met by Roger Perkins and BACSA's Secretary will be happy to forward information to him.

Readers may also be able to help with the following queries:

James Milligan born about 1823 in Madras, married a Rosanna McLean from Scotland in 1851 and is believed to have been a seaman who probably met his wife while she was travelling to Australia. James Milligan died from dysentery in Madras in 1863 and his great grand-daughter, Jean Perkes from America would like information on Milligan's parents.

The Malins family. An official from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission was intrigued to find a solitary war grave in the Old Cemetery in Darjeeling. The grave commemorates five members of the Malins family who died between 1868 and 1941 and efforts to get in touch with the next-of-kin after the Second World War were unsuccessful. The last member buried there was Gunner H.J.D. Lockley-Malins of the Royal Artillery, 245 Medium Regt. who died 19 August 1941. Was he the last member of the family?

Brigadier J.G. Pocock wonders if the graves of his grandfather Jeremiah Pocock and his great uncle Samuel Pocock are still to be found in the cemetery on the outskirts of Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The brothers died in 1872 and 1901 respectively and the graves were known to have been well-maintained upto 1925 at least. News too on the two mens' parents, who are believed to have been buried at Meerut in the 1850's would be appreciated.

Albert Henry Wright a missionary at St. John's College, Agra in 1868 later became principal of St. Peter's College in Allahabad in 1871. His first wife, Clare Lydia died in 1881, leaving three children. A relative, working on the family history is seeking more information, as well as details on the kind of work these colleges did.

William Henry White of the 5th Dragoon Guards died in Rawalpindi in 1901 and is believed to have been buried there. He is thought to have been born in Ireland and details of his date of birth, his parents' names and his subsequent career in India would be appreciated by his great niece, Phoebe Coyne, from Ontario, Canada.

Kanoo Junction in India is believed to be the burial place of Scobell Rogers, a driver on the East India Railway in the late 1800's, having emigrated from Cornwall. His great grandson, G.I. Allan would be grateful for information confirming the burial and more details of Scobell Roger's life.

Finally a couple of 'off-beat' queries, the first from Caroline Adams who would very much like to hear from people who lived in Sylhet before 1947, and an enquiry on the kind of post-boxes used in pre-1947 India, from David Zuck. Were they the normal red pillar boxes used in Britain, were there different boxes for different parts of India, or were they used at all? Answers please to our Secretary, Theon Wilkinson.

REMINDERS OF THE RAJ

BACSA frequently receives requests from organisations for material connected with the British period in India because it is appreciated that our members' interests and connections during the Raj are extremely diverse and rich. There are several different organisations dealing with the collation of such material and members may find the following notes helpful in deciding where their papers, reminiscences, memorabilia and photographs may best be placed, if they care to lend or donate them. Readers should send items to BACSA Secretary, Theon Wilkinson, with an indication of where they would like them placed.

THE FESTIVAL OF INDIA 1982

Some members may already know that a large and elaborate Festival of India is being planned next year which will include a number of exhibitions, concerts and specially made films. The Festival is being jointly sponsored by the British Arts Council and the Indian Government, and bodies connected with India have been asked to help. The Commonwealth Institute, with the help of the India Office Library and Records, are proposing to stage an exhibition which will examine the historic links binding Britain and India, concentrating on the years between 1770 and 1856 which will take 'the growing and positive fascination of the British with India and the Indian response, as its main theme'. The exhibition will also look at the period of the foundation of the Indian National Congress and the Independence movement in the 30's and 40's.

BACSA members are invited to contribute to the exhibition (especially with personal, rather than official material) and the kind of things sought are photographs of key events; common-or-garden objects, say a district officer's personal travelling desk, mosquito nets and small items in daily use. Civilian and mercantile material like account books of up-country firms would be welcome and particularly any material on firms which were jointly owned by Britons and Indians. In general the material should be visual, rather than in the form of written reminiscences, and insurance is being arranged for items loaned. It is suggested that photographs or descriptions of objects should be sent initially to: David Howlett, Festival of India, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, London W 8.

THE INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS

The India Office Library and Records have kindly agreed to add family histories of members to the BACSA archives, and lists of these histories will be printed from time to time in Chowkidar. These histories have often been meticulously compiled from family records and inscriptions on tombstones, and while BACSA appreciates that some are only intended for circulation within the family concerned, others are meant for a wider audience. BACSA will be happy to assess such histories as members may like to send us.

THE CAMBRIDGE CENTRE OF SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

Apart from a valuable archive collection of personal papers, which the Centre is always pleased to add to, it is particularly anxious to build up a number of womens' writings on India, Burma etc. during the Raj. Women often shared the exciting and sometimes dangerous experiences of their husbands and their reminiscences are of special interest since comparatively little is known about the role they played in British India. The Film Collection of the Centre is important too, providing a unique record of life in British India and a total of 219 'movie' films, are now held, some of which were used in the compilation called 'Films from the Raj' shown at a BACSA meeting in March 1978. The Centre is



The French piazza in South Park Street Cemetery, Calcutta, 1981. The inscription in the foreground reads: 'These tablets were moved from the French Cemetery, Park Street on its clearance in 1977 and resited here, thanks to the generosity of the Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (Total) 1979'. The three men in the background are the malis responsible for the upkeep of the cemetery.

willing to advise members on the importance of any material relating to the sub-continent.

THE NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM

In 1960 it was decided to integrate the old Indian Army Museum, set up in 1948, with the new National Army Museum in Chelsea. Historical exhibits of Indian Services other than the Army have been included in the Museum, Services like the Royal Indian Navy, the Frontier Scouts and Militia, the Indian State Forces, the Auxiliary Force and the Indian Police. Although the Museum does not hold general material after 1914, it was decided to exempt the Indian collections from this rule, and material upto 1947 is welcomed. Items donated to the Museum have included the sword of an East India Company officer, Major General James Caulfeild, an oil painting of the death of Lt. Col. Moorhouse at Bangalore in 1834, during the fight against Tipu Sultan and a pair of flintlock pistols taken from the arsenal of Tipu, which are decorated on each butt by a tiger's head, one of Tipu's favourite devices. Exhibits with a military flavour are appreciated and enquiries can be made through the BACSA Secretary.

BACSA BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Sir John Lawrence &
Audrey Woodiwiss

The Journals of Honoria Lawrence. A lively and touching account in her own words of the woman who accompanied Sir Henry Lawrence through his journey in India and Nepal. Though not at first attracted to India, Honoria Lawrence came to regard the country and its people with sympathetic and honest eyes, sustained by a loving relationship with her husband, whom she married after a long courtship. Hodder & Stoughton 1980 £10.95

M.M. Kaye

The Golden Calm - the life of Emily Bayley daughter of the Delhi Resident Sir Thomas Metcalfe, who lived in the Indian capital before the Mutiny. Beautifully illustrated. Webb & Bower 1980 £9.95

April Swayne Thomas

Indian Summer - coloured sketches and paintings made during the last war. Many of the sketches, especially those in pencil and crayon capture vividly Indian life during the Raj, from the tombs of Calcutta to the memsahib shopping in the bazaar with her servant, during the 1940's. The illustrations are accompanied by letters and notes made at the time and add up to an evocative picture of war-time India, with its towns and villages.

To be published on 16th April 1981 by the New English Library £8.50

Dr. Mildred Archer

Early Views of India. This handsome book contains all the aquatints of Thomas and William Daniell made between 1786 and 1794 during their travels in India. It is especially interesting in that the aquatints are accompanied both by notes which the two artists made on the spot, and by comments on the present condition of buildings depicted. Sadly in many cases the Daniells' work records temples and palaces now completely lost, as for example the Fort at Madura. The aquatint of this particular building became so popular that it was extensively used in the West as a motif for Staffordshire china and French wall-papers. Together with Dr. Shellim's book on the Daniells' oil paintings, these two volumes give a complete and satisfying account of the Daniells' work.

Thames & Hudson 1980 £16

Major J.C.E. Bowen

Oriental Proverbs. Original English poems each inspired by proverbs and familiar sayings of India and the Near East, with the traditional beauty and wit one would expect. Scholar Press 1980 £4.95

- Major J.C.E. Bowen The Blind Man of Taxila (article) A folktale told to the author on the north-west frontier by a Muslim, this tale dates from the pre-Muslim conquest of the area and relates events during the time of Chandragupta, the Hindu king.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society No. 2 1980
- Iris Portal Notes from an Afghan War(article) The siege of Jalalabad 1841 - 1842 compiled from the family papers of the late Col. Sir Bartle Edwards.
Country Life 23 October 1980
- Dr. R.M. Llewellyn-Jones The City of Lucknow before 1856 (article) 'Indo-European' buildings of the city placed in a social and political context.
The City in South Asia. Curzon Press 1980 £6.00
- Other recent books by non-BACSA members:
- M.K. Sinha In Father's Footsteps, the memoirs of a former Inspector General in Bihar who served both in the Police and the Civil Service, during the British period.
Vanity Books, Delhi 1980 Rs. 50
- Stephen Weeks Decaying Splendours, an illustrated record of 'country houses' in Ooty and a Maharajah's palace at Bangalore which evoked a forgotten part of England as it used to be.
BBC Publications 1980 £7.50
- Hugh Tinker The Ordeal of Love, the story of C.F. Andrews missionary, writer and valued friend of Mahatma Gandhi, who has been almost forgotten in his own country.
Oxford 1980 £8.50
- The Maharaja of Baroda The Palaces of India, a magnificently illustrated book with photographs by Virginia Fass that records the palaces, many of which are sadly falling into neglect.
Collins 1980 £25.00
- R.W. Wood Chiang Mai Foreign Cemetery (see review on page 34)
Available from BACSA Secretary £1.75

ORIENTAL BOOKSHOP

Another bookshop specialising in the East has joined BACSA as an associate member. This is the old-established firm of Francis Edwards Ltd. who carry over 50,000 volumes in their five-storey shop. The shop itself is well worth visiting as it is one of the oldest purpose built bookshops in existence with a fine Victorian gallery over 150 feet long. The shop was set up as a family firm in the 1850's and a satisfied customer reported then that no sooner did one request a book, pamphlet, leaflet or rare edition, than the proprietors were 'ever on the look-out to report on that subject'. Handsomely produced catalogues are sent out regularly and one that will particularly interest our members is 'Travels and Voyages' which ranges from Arabia, through Turkey, China, India and Tibet. Visitors to the shop at 83 Marylebone High Street, London W1 (tel: 01-935-9221) can be assured of a friendly and informative reception, especially if they mention they are BACSA members.

SAHIBS AND MEMSAHIBS

Recently Chowkidar has been receiving articles about European men and women who spent part of their lives in India and the East, or who died there and many of these short sketches will be of interest to readers. The editor also invites similar articles for publication, which should be not more than 1,000 words in length and which should include the burial place and date of death of the subject of the article. This edition examines the life of Robert Smith, the artist, architect and engineer whose work has been recently re-examined by Raymond Head. The article is based on a series in 'Country Life' May 21 and May 28 1981.

Robert Smith was born in Lorraine in 1787, the third son of James Smith, once private secretary to the Marquis of Hastings, who had lived in Bengal during the early 1780's. After training as a cadet at Marlow, the East India Company's College, Robert arrived in India in 1805 and soon transferred to the Bengal Engineers at Calcutta. Engineers were at that time expected to fulfil the role of architects, often with pitifully little training, as well as taking part in mining operations during sieges and surveying. Robert had already received some drawing instruction at Marlow and the rich artistic life of Calcutta where Chinnery, Hickey and Home were living obviously influenced him greatly. In return his talent with pencil and brush was appreciated and Lady Nugent, whom he later accompanied on a tour of northern India, wrote: 'He draws beautifully and his sketches are so correct that I know every place immediately'.

Smith served as field officer during the Nepal War (1815-16) but ill health then forced him to accept a post at Penang, then regarded as a convalescent establishment, and a haven of great beauty. Smith's official duties included drawing up plans for the defence of the island and completing the Church of St. George, but he had time to produce some of the finest sketches of his career, and watercolours, oil sketches and views testify to his love for the island. On Smith's return to London, William Daniell saw his views of Penang and was so impressed he engraved them himself, and they were privately printed and published in 1821 as Views of Prince of Wales Island (as Penang was then called.) During his period in London Smith appears to have been influenced by the epic painter John Martin, and Smith's impression of the Siege of Bharatpor, about 1826 certainly owes something to Martin's fiery scenes.

Returning to India Smith designed buildings for the capital, Delhi, including the chaste but delightful St. James's church. He was also responsible for restoring some of the Mughal monuments including the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid, and at the time was criticised for his idiosyncratic restoration of the Qutb Minar though later surveys found his work basically sound. He was clearly fascinated by picturesque decay and his work on the monuments stimulated his imagination and produced Romantic pictures. Because of an injury received during the Siege of Bharatpor, Smith had more time for his painting and on his retirement to England in 1831 he continued to work, though strangely no further references have been traced to his pictures. Less than a tenth of the '300 lots of oil paintings' advertised for sale after his death have been traced and even the details of his life over the next twenty years are obscure. After the death of his wife about 1850 he moved to Paignton, then a quiet little fishing village where he began to build a fantastic Anglo-Indian Castle or Tower, called Redcliffe. Several Anglo-Indians had settled in Devon, perhaps believing that the semi-tropical vegetation reminded them of India. Set in five and a half acres, Redcliffe was approached through entrance gates with a domed hexagonal lodge, the drive leading to the entrance of the circular castellated tower which dominates the house. In an eclectic style the building possessed several Indian features, notably the arches, mouldings and gently swelling domes. The interior presented some curiously shaped rooms, some based

it is believed on a Sufi design, and the building is reputedly orientated towards Mecca. Altogether there were twenty-three bedrooms and dressing rooms as well as Smith's painting studio and picture gallery. There was also a domed plunge bath connected to the house by a sub-way which filled every day at high tide. During a fierce storm a huge chunk of cliff was torn away, together with the bath. To the west, a conservatory contained Smith's extensive collection of rare hothouse plants. Not content with the building of Redcliffe, Smith began another fantasy in Nice, once called Chateau Smith, but now Chateau de l'Anglais, which with its Oriental pavilions, grottoes, temple and circular swimming pool is a curious blend of Gothic, Oriental and Scottish baronial. But it was to Redcliffe that Smith returned where he lived alone with his servants and gardeners. He was one of the founder members of the RSPCA and it was reputed that lions and tigers roamed the grounds of his French chateau. Smith died in Torquay in 1873 and Redcliffe was sold by his son in 1887 to a Mr. Prendergast, who had Indian connections. It later became a hotel and was greatly altered. No record of Smith's grave is noted, though it was presumably at Torquay or Paignton, and BACSA would welcome an investigation by readers in the area into his last resting place.

THE MAIL BOX

Everybody enjoys ghost stories, whether they believe them or not, so Chowkidar was delighted to receive the following tale from Major V.A. Ponniah of Tanjore. Several travellers passing through a certain village about fifteen miles from Tanjore recently, reported seeing an English lady in white walking along the road late at night, and entering the compound of a munsif (native civil judge). Among the people sleeping on the verandah of the Court was a bus conductor who was awakened one night by the ghost of the English woman, telling him she was 'inside the shrubs in the compound, and that nobody was looking after her'. Her name was Margaret and she had been a judge's wife. The following day the bus conductor began digging up the ground of the compound where the ghost had indicated and after considerable effort, found a fallen stone. Clearing the earth and rubble away, he placed a garland round the tomb and lit candles in front of it. Shortly afterwards the bus conductor was promoted and on hearing this piece of good luck people began garlanding the newly discovered tomb, so much so that the munsif objected to the large crowds inside his compound. The crowd, in turn, prepared an application with which they petitioned an Indian MP who was able to have the tomb recognised as a shrine and to allow it to be garlanded two days a week - on Tuesdays and Fridays. More details of the judge's wife and her date of death are being sought by BACSA.

A sadder story came from Mrs. Bayley, who during the '30's lived with her parents at Trimulgherry near Secunderabad and often rode through the old cantonments nearby. One contained a deep well, approached by a steep flight of steps, guarded on either side by mud walls about three foot high, presenting a formidable jump. A young officer stationed there had a fine horse that had won bets jumping across the steps. A visiting 'burra sahib' heard of the feat and asked to see it, but the young officer was ill in bed with fever. Against the advice of his friends he insisted on performing the jump and misjudging the distance, both horse and rider crashed to their deaths down the steps. The horse was buried beside the well, with a little tombstone and a plaque on the well commemorated the event. The rider was buried beside his horse and BACSA has photographs of the graves. Mrs. Bayley has also sent extracts from the diary of her grandfather, Major General Frederick Hardy who was present at the recapture of Lucknow in 1858.

A chance remark by a BACSA member, Jill Hugh Jones, on a family portrait led to a fascinating account of Harriet Inglis (1827-1884) who spent many years in India. Her grandfather, George Nesbitt Thompson, though illegitimate, rose to be private secretary to Warren Hastings, and Harriet went to India, a beautiful and clever girl, to join her parents when she was seventeen. A year later she married John Inglis and in 1856 she trekked across India to join him in a distant station. By that time she had five young children and was pregnant again. Travelling in a covered wagon with her faithful khitmutgar and ayah, she slept every night with a sword by her side, and though only five foot tall, would not have hesitated to use it if necessary. She bore three more children and on her husband's departure from India in 1879 the family settled in Edinburgh, where tragically Harriet caught scarlet fever from her grandson and died. One of her daughters, Elsie was a pioneer of women's medicine and during the First World War set up a women's hospital in Serbia, becoming the first woman to win the White Eagle, the highest Serbian decoration. Another daughter, Eva, married John McLaren, who helped run a Scottish Mission hospital in Rajputana. Eva's grand-daughter, Harriet is now the owner of the beautiful portrait of her great grandmother and namesake, Harriet Inglis.

From Tranvancore comes the tragic tale of Eleanor Knight, whose husband was one of the first tea-planters in the area. Shortly after her arrival there she was walking with her husband to the top of a small hill and the young bride of twenty-four commented 'If I die I should like to be buried here'. The next day a note arrived at the home of neighbouring planters saying Mrs. Knight and a young assistant who had made the journey with her, were both seriously ill. They had contracted cholera in the plains on their way to the plantation. Eleanor died two days later. She was buried in the spot she had so lightly chosen only a few days before. Seventeen years later, in 1911, Christ Church, Munner was built on the ridge and the present High Range cemetery grew up around it, incorporating her grave.

Cholera also claimed the life of a BACSA member's grandfather, Charles Killick who died in 1892 whilst working as an Executive Engineer for the North Western Railway. Travelling in his own coach, he was taken ill en route for Peshawar and died at Hassan Abdul station. He was buried in the railway station yard and a memorial erected by his 'Brother Engineers'. Following a recent enquiry by the Killick family, Major Alan Harfield contacted Brigadier Deller at Islamabad, who visited the station and reported 'the Station Master knew exactly what I was talking about... the grave is still there. It consists of a white stone mound about 18" high on which once was, I would guess, a cross - now missing. The grave area is marked by two bars of concrete at the sides and some stones in between. The whole is protected and marked by four iron posts set about a yard out from each corner of the grave'. The Killick family has a long association with India, and one of Charles Killick's grandsons, Lieut. Patrick Killick was killed in action on the North West Frontier in 1938 whilst serving with the 5th Maharrata (sic) Light Infantry and was buried at Bannu.

Julian Wathen, a BACSA member, travelled to Jhansi earlier this year to visit the grave of his brother Roger, who was killed while playing polo in 1935. Joined by the local priest, the Cantonment photographer and the stonemason who made Roger Wathen's gravestone, the group found the grave in the Cantonment cemetery in good condition, 'as new, brightly white, all lettering standing out very well'. Wreaths were laid and in St. Martin's Church nearby the Norfolk Regiment's plaque commemorating Roger Wathen and others, was found to be in good order, clean and well kept. A suitable donation was made, which will go towards rewiring the church and tending the cemetery.

A report in Chowkidar Vol.2 No. 3 mentioned the Malaysian village of Rasah where four soldiers were buried in 1875. Unfortunately there has been some vandalism of the site and the Commonwealth War Graves Commission tell us that the three cannons flanking the memorial may be donated to a local museum to forestall thieves. The commemorative slab embedded in thick concrete will remain but the site may be allowed to revert to nature.

Vincent Davies has been researching early British graves at Balasore in Orissa and the oldest burial ground there contains the graves of Jane Ricketts, wife of Henry Ricketts, Magistrate and Collector, who died in 1830, aged only 32 years and their infant daughter who lived for only nine months and died a few days before her mother. Henry Ricketts survived this double tragedy, living in India for thirty eight years and although he died in England aged nearly eighty-four he is commemorated in a memorial near his young wife's grave. His own tomb lies in the Parish Church of Tywford, near Winchester.

A rather macabre story comes from Douglas Rivett-Carnac who while in Thailand in the 1960's learnt that the grave of a Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd. (BBTCL) man, Proudfoot, (who died in 1904) was to be demolished so that the headmaster of a school now occupying the site could plant a flagstaff. Douglas Rivett-Carnac contacted the Governor of the Mae Hongson area and having 'thumbed a helicopter lift, interviewed the headmaster who sheepishly admitted he had already dug up the remains and "cremated" them. The "cremation" had been very clumsily done and lots of half-consumed bones were lying among the ashes. These I wrapped in banana leaves - the only wrapping stuff available - and brought them back in a cardboard box to Chiang Mai. Unfortunately there was no sign of the headstone but an ancient inhabitant who remembered the burial when he was a child, confirmed the date. The cardboard box was placed in my office and for some weeks Proudfoot presided benignly over my daily activities until the Chaplain came up on one of his visits from Bangkok when the remains were re-interred with appropriate and reverent rites in the Chiang Mai cemetery'.



DONKIN MEMORIAL.
PORT ELIZABETH.

This charming picture of a memorial pyramid was sent from Port Elizabeth South Africa and commemorates Elizabeth Donkin, wife of Major General Rufane Shaw Donkin who died in Meerut, India, in 1818 while her husband was serving under the Marquis of Hastings during the Mahratta Wars. Major General Donkin founded the city of Port Elizabeth following his appointment as Acting Governor of the Cape Colony, naming it after his dead wife who never visited Africa.

CAN YOU HELP?

A chance enquiry about pillar boxes in pre-Independence India (Chowkidar Vol.2 No. 3) brought a large response from readers at home and abroad. The standard pattern, it seems, was for boxes similar to those used here, but usually made from sheet metal plates riveted together, rather than cast iron. These boxes painted red, either stood on four iron legs, or were mounted into a suitable building. Sir Anthony Hayward who lived in India for thirty years recalls that the earliest boxes had the VRI insignia on them and notes that they are now something of a rarity, being replaced by the flimsier PT & T boxes. Alastair Low describes similar boxes and says 'I don't think I would have written but for the memory of one pillar box, the like of which I never saw anywhere else. It stood in the hill station of Dalhousie and in shape it was something like a huge earthenware pot, narrow at the neck, swelling to a rounded bulge at the foot. It was surmounted by a large cast iron Imperial Crown. As it was painted red, it looked exactly like Tenniel's illustration of the Red Queen in 'Alice Through the Looking Glass!'

Roger Perkin's researches into the assassination of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the career of General Dyer aroused a lot of interest and one BACSA member actually knew Miss Bertha Herring, the woman who helped apprehend Sir Michael's assassin in Caxton Hall in 1940. Miss Herring and her sister lived for many years in Ascot, and kept a framed photograph in their drawing room of Bertha with the medal she received from Buckingham Palace for her bravery. An interesting letter came from a new member, John Powell, whose grandfather was a station-master in Darjeeling about 1890-1900. He remembers the trains passing through the centre of the little town, the prayer wheels and the beautiful scenery with glimpses of the Everest range and Kanchenjunga in the background. The family bore the unusual name of Mandelli and John Powell's mother was born and baptized in Darjeeling 'a long time ago - yet very happy days' as he tells us. Mr. Powell is now researching more deeply into his family and would welcome information on the Mandelli family and their Darjeeling connections.

Sue Farrington has photographs of two family graves in India, taken many years ago and writes to enquire if the graves still exist. The first, that of Sir Charles Farrington was at the Halfway House, near Mussourie, by the third milestone and the Jaripari Bazaar. Supposedly destroyed in a landslide about 1910 it may have been restored later, and was a handsome pillar on a large square plinth with an inset inscription. Sir Charles died in 1828 aged 35 having served at both Talavera and Waterloo and became one of the first officers to be sent up to Mussourie. The second grave is that of Mrs. Farrington, widow of Major Farrington, 2nd Regt. N.I. at Sabathu, near Simla, and consisted of an elaborate fluted pillar on a circular base. Information on the present condition of these two graves would be appreciated.

John Bennett is trying to find the date of death of a relative, Fanny Jecks, who died in Ceylon about 1850. She was married to James Emmerson, nephew of Sir James Emmerson Tennant, Governor General of Ceylon between 1845-50. Fanny herself was born in Huntingdonshire in May 1808 and was a governess in the Emmerson household. Marrying James Emmerson about 1848, rather late in life, she went to Ceylon and tragically died in childbirth only a year or so later. John Bennett has collected much information about the family, including portraits of Fanny's grandparents, but thinks that there might be some Emmerson papers lodged in a museum or record office of which he is unaware. Perhaps someone could advise him? Our story in Chowkidar about the official who was stung by bees and drowned in the Narbada river, was confirmed by Brigadier J.W. Kaye who sent in a copy of the missing inscription on the tomb: 'Here lie the remains of Richard Bodington Esq: Civil Engineer in the service of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company who was attacked by bees and drowned

in the River Nerbudda near this spot on the 18th May 1859 aged 29 years. This monument has been erected by his colleagues in memory of his virtuous and manly Character'. Strangely enough another man was killed in similar circumstances at the same spot thirty five years earlier. His name was Biddington - a curious coincidence of names as Brigadier Kaye points out.

Help is again requested from readers with the following brief queries:

George Elijah Durrant served in the Police in Burma after leaving the Manchester Police Force in 1881. The date of his death is unknown, though he may have been buried in India. He was the great grandfather of Valerie Hatton, a new member who would welcome information on the date and place of his death.

The Indian Territorial Force - personal anecdotes are wanted by Elizabeth Talbot Rice for a report being prepared by the National Army Museum. Letters to BACSA Secretary Theon Wilkinson, will be forwarded to the Museum.

Manipur, U.P. The Manipur churchyard contains the grave of Capt. Fletcher Hayes, Military Secretary to Sir Henry Lawrence, and another member of the same family, Commander Sir John Hayes, was buried somewhere in the Cocos Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Information on the condition of both graves is requested by Diana Grant.

Ramage - any members who recall meeting people with this unusual surname especially in northern India are asked to contact Peter Thomson, through BACSA Secretary.

George Hadden was a ship's carpenter on the Blackwall Frigate 'Renown' and died in Bombay in November 1866, either from consumption or by drowning. His great grandson S. Goode has been unable to find more details apart from what he gleaned surprisingly from the Memorial University of Newfoundland, who bought up ship's records from the Public Record Office in England. George Hadden was probably buried in Bombay and it may be possible that a member there could find his tombstone.

Private James Daubeny No. 4639 of the 34th Regiment was awarded the Indian Mutiny medal, and was present at the defence of Cawnpore in 1857 and operations in Lucknow in 1858. He died the same year at Azimgurh and any details of his tombstone there would be welcomed by a relative, Ronald Daubeny.

Helen Billings was the daughter of an Indian woman, believed to have been a Sikh, and she married Tom Moss in India. The couple were in Meerut when the Mutiny broke out and together with a young child they escaped to Agra where another child was born during the siege. Later Tom Moss built a house at Lahore which he named 'Helensville' and this subsequently became the British Residency. The couple retired to Dawlish and were buried in the cemetery there. A relative is intrigued by Helen's origins and wants to find out more about her Indian background.

A silver cup in the shape of a Grecian urn, made in Calcutta has the following inscription engraved on it: 'From Major Watson, H.M. 14th Regt. of Foot to Mrs. Caldwell. This piece of plate is presented as a token of his esteem and gratitude for her great kindness and attention to his late wife and child during the melancholy period of their abode under her roof. 1 March 1820'. Readers may be able to throw some light on the burial place of Mrs. Watson and the background to her residence with Mrs. Caldwell.

John Oxenbould (Oxenbold) died in India sometime during the 19th century, and any information on this unusual name would be welcomed by a descendant, Ann Mills.

Ladies of the Raj: British and Indian women in India from 1858 to 1914. This is the intriguing title of a new book being researched by Dr. Srivastava. He is particularly interested in people descended from mixed marriages where Indian women would become the wives of European officers or civilians, or in people who have information about such marriages during the period 1858 to 1914 or earlier. Dr. Srivastava is also anxious to contact people who worked in the humbler trades in pre-Independence India, like milliners, small shopkeepers, maids, lady doctors, nurses or business men. Any readers who can help with either of these queries are invited to write to the BACSA Secretary who will pass on their letters.

The Battye family - more information on the burial places of members of this famous family are sought by Desiree Battye. The people in question are: John Battye - d. Bhaugalpur October 1819; Susan Wellwood Boswell Battye - d. Lucknow August 1864; Isabel Bellew Adams Battye d. Rawalpindi November 1888 and Ella Battye d. Canton 1858.

Correction Lieut. Col. Elliott Lockhart has pointed out an error in the last number of Chowkidar when we wrongly suggested that the memorial to Walter Hamilton VC and the Guides who died at Kabul in 1878 had been removed. The memorial which was erected in Mardan Cantonment consists of a large oriental-style arch and a decorative water tank, which are still there and in good condition. What has been recently erected in the crypt of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea is a new brass memorial tablet to Walter Hamilton, who because he was commemorated by the arch and tank had no brass plaque at Mardan.

BACSA BOOKS AND ARTICLES

- M. Archer and T. Falk Indian Miniatures in the India Office Library.
The India Office possesses almost 2000 miniatures dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. Many of these are from the collection of Richard Johnson, who commissioned artists to work for him. The book also deals with regional paintings, including Rajasthani, Pahari and Sikh works.
Sotheby Parke Bernet Sept. 1981 £57.50
- Gillian Tindell The China Egg. Short stories including one giving an unusual and refreshing angle on present day India.
Hodder 1981 £6.95
- R. Langham Carter The 'Indians' in Cape Town. For readers interested in following up the article in Chowkidar Vol. 2 No.3 Quarterly Bulletin of S.A. Library 35.4 June 1981
- Alan Harfield Fort Marlborough, The Honourable East India Company's Fort at Benkulen. A short account of the military fortification and garrison of Fort Marlborough until 1824. Extracts appeared in the last Chowkidar.
Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research, Vol. LVIII No. 236 Winter 1980
- Three articles in the quarterly journal, Crown Imperial:
The 10th of Foot memorial at Rasah New Village, Malaysia. December 1980
The Grave of Colonel John Finnis, Meerut Cantonment, India. March 1981
The Grave of Major Charles Porteous at Bencoolen, Sumatra Sumatra. June 1981

BACSA members are invited to draw the Editor's attention to their forthcoming publications and articles on Indian and Eastern subjects.

BOOKS BY NON MEMBERS that may interest readers:

- James Lunt Frontier Soldiering in the Twentieth Century. The recruitment of local units to keep the peace on their own soil, including the Trucial Oman Scouts, the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion and the Somaliland Camel Corps, led to dedicated service in extremes of desert heat or jungle squalor.
Macdonald 1981 £15.95
- Alfred Draper Amritsar. An account of the events leading up to the Amritsar shootings and the prolonged investigation which followed in Britain.
Cassell 1981 £8.95
- Eric Stracey Odd Man in my Years in the Indian Police. The autobiography of an Anglo-Indian who though passed over many times for promotion nevertheless eventually became Deputy Commandant in the National Police Academy and writes with discernment on all aspects of police work in India.
Vikas. 1981 Rs. 125
- Violet Powell Flora Annie Steel. The Victorian novelist who wrote about India from her own experience, presenting an unromanticised picture. While her husband worked in the ICS she became an Inspector of Schools and achieved reforms in Indian education.
Heinemann 1981 £8.50
- Col. Buster Goodwin Life Among the Pathans Nearly two hundred close packed pages full of true stories about the author's adventures and work among the tribespeople of the NWFT. Illustrated. Obtainable by post from 56, Addison Avenue, London W 11. £1.30 including postage and packing.
- Valerie Fitzgerald Zemindar. Set during the Mutiny the novel creates a vivid picture of the upheavals in India. The author grew up in India and recreates on an epic scale the life of the country.
Bodley Head 1981 £6.95
- Brigadier R.C.B. Bristow Memories of the British Raj. Life in the old Indian army in peace and war (1919-1947) and the life-saving operations in the Punjab in 1947 where the author was commanding an Infantry Brigade.
Johnson Publication 1974. (A copy has been donated to BACSA)
- John Rowntree A Chota Sahib. The author was a forest officer in the ICS and worked in Assam during the 1930's. This very reasonably priced book sensitively and vividly re-creates the kind of life he led there.
Tabb House 1981 £2.95

BACSA OUTING

A very successful outing took place on 15th September 1981 to Bowood House, Wiltshire. About thirty BACSA members attended from all over southern England, and were shown round the House which contains much Indiana, brought back by the Fifth Marquis of Lansdowne when he was Viceroy of India, (1884-94). The House is owned now by the Earl of Sherburne, and the archivist had arranged viewings of material and pictures of special interest to BACSA members. Another BACSA outing is planned for next year.

'A PERSON OF DESPERATE FORTUNES'

Stories of the first English man or woman to be buried in distant countries of the East always arouse interest and a host of questions. What were they doing there? How were they treated by the inhabitants? Did they intend to return to England? And if they were first there, who gave them Christian burial? These questions have been prompted by one of the most interesting articles sent recently to Chowkidar by William Trousdale from America, who has recorded a grave that no longer exists.

His story starts in 1842 with the publication of the travels of one James Lewis, alias Charles Masson, a deserter from the Bengal Army, who, posing as a Kentuckian, spent twelve years wandering through the Punjab, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Unlike other European travellers of the time, James Lewis showed a keen interest in the cemeteries of Kabul where he took up residence in the city in 1832. Among the Muslim burials just beyond the east gate of the Bala Hissar, was a single small monument, not upright in the Muslim fashion but in the 'form of the raised sod over the grave with large legible Roman characters...confusedly engraved round the sides as follows:

"Here lyes the body of Joseph Hicks the son of Thomas Hicks and Eldith who departed this lyfe the eleventh of October 1666".'

An old grave-digger told Lewis that Hicks had been an artillery officer during the early years of Aurangzeb's reign and was so much esteemed by the Mughal Governor of Kabul that the two had been buried side by side, but that Hicks' monument had subsequently been moved from its original site. Lewis' discovery of the grave led to further accounts of it by other European travellers, but mysteriously none of them could agree on the exact wording round the tomb. Some thought it recorded a Thomas Hicks, or a 'John Hicks, son of John and Edith Hicks', while others claimed the white marble grave-stone was of Muslim form and construction lying 'loosely upon the ground... that had been removed to a considerable distance from its former position'.

The smallness of the stone made observers wonder if it recorded the tomb of a child, and speculated on the appearance of an English couple in Kabul in the mid-seventeenth century. But the most complete account that William Trousdale has found is in the India Office Library and Records in an undated manuscript written about the time of the first Afghan War, (1838-42). Below the heading 'Tomb discovered at Cabul' is a line drawing of the monument showing a low moulding from which rises a shallow plinth supporting a base with concave sides. Above this a low drum is covered by a projecting 'cap' with convex edge, topped with a fragmentary 'torus'. The inscription is spread eccentrically over nine surfaces, 'confusedly engraved' certainly and there are in all, eleven lines of text without any attention being paid to the division of the words into syllables. The inscription was clearly carved by a non-English speaker, presumably an Afghan to whom Hicks or someone else had entreated the task of erecting the tomb-stone.

The correct inscription, according to this account should read:

'Here lyeth the body of Thomas Hicks the son of iohn Hicks and iudith who departed this life eleawemth of October 1666'.

Sadly Hicks' grave disappeared sometime during the 1840's and the site now lies well within Kabul city. But who was Hicks? There is only one Hicks in the Punjab records who could possibly be matched to a tombstone in Kabul dated 1666 and this was William Hicks, 'a person of desperate fortunes' who was serving in Gujerat in 1652. Soon after this date he disappeared and was later reported dead, but Mr. C. Grey, a historian who attempted to solve the

mystery, believed that this could have been a ruse to escape his creditors. Mahabat Khan, Governor of Kabul in 1666 had formerly been Governor in Gujarat and later in Kabul, which would accord with the old grave-digger's story. The discrepancy in first names cannot however be reconciled. Is it possible that William Hicks had a brother Thomas who also tried his luck in India as many brothers did? Could it have been William who persuaded an Afghan stone-mason to chisel out the inscription round his brother Thomas' grave? We shall probably never know, but this haunting tale prompts us to ask if Chowkidar readers know of any more 'firsts', that is, the first English man or woman to be buried in cemeteries in the East. John Mildenhall of Agra is well known and we recently reported the first European grave at Chiang Mai, that of Major Edward Lainson Guilding, but who was first to be buried in Tehran for example, or Rangoon?

**Copies of the full article by William Trousdale can be obtained from the BACSA Secretary, Theon Wilkinson, by sending £1 and a large S.A.E.*

ANOTHER ENGLISH 'PIR'

Following the report in the last edition of Chowkidar about an English woman whose tomb had become a place of pilgrimage for people in Tanjore, we were equally intrigued to receive news of another of our countrymen who has achieved 'pir' status and who is credited with supernatural powers. In the town of Hissar in the Punjab stands the Gothic plinth to the Wedderburn family who were massacred during the Indian Mutiny. The plinth stands in the old Company Bagh off Church Road in a delightfully shady spot and the story goes that twenty years ago or so an old woman from Sriganganagar village came to Hissar to plead for her son who had been falsely implicated in a criminal case. Fatigued by her ordeal in the local court the woman fell asleep in the shade of the Wedderburn memorial and when she awoke she looked at the stone column with the cross under the gables and mistook it for the grave of a pir, or Muslim saint. The old woman prayed for the acquittal of her son and as luck would have it, he was released.

On her return to the village she told her neighbours that the good Pir Sahib of the Company Bagh had blessed her son, and mother and son returned to make offerings of fruit and wine at the shrine and to light an earthenware lamp. Soon others were adding their tributes and their prayers and a mischievous passer-by told the credulous villagers that since the pir was an Englishman they should light candles instead of lamps and offer whisky instead of country liquor. This the petitioners did, though the whisky is Indian, not Scotch, and offerings of eggs are also made, in the belief that the English pir is especially fond of them.

Little is known about the death of the Wedderburns on May 29th 1857, for Hissar was not one of the towns which was greatly disturbed in the Mutiny. John Wedderburn the Collector of Hissar was struck down together with his wife and infant son while sheltering inside the church compound. The site of the massacre is marked by a stone tablet and the family were buried in a Company graveyard, but a memorial was erected by the Government in the Company Bagh and it is this memorial, which is not even a grave, that has attracted the pilgrims. Now people from distant parts of India are coming to visit what they mistakenly call Pir John Wedderburn Sahib's Maqbara and the caretaker of the neighbouring church is understandably bemused. 'I have told people on many occasions that Mr. Wedderburn was not a pir but a member of the Bengal Civil Service. However this has not deterred the devotees from praying for the fulfilment of their wishes' he said recently.

THE MAIL BOX

During the BACSA visit to Bowood House last autumn, the Archivist there mentioned a tour of Burma undertaken by Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India in 1893. The Viceroy had referred in a speech to the 'unveiling of a memorial to members of the Civil Department killed during the early years of the annexation of Upper Burma' and two BACSA members Mr. Wallace and Mr. Donnison decided to find out if the memorial, in the shape of a fountain, still existed. The fountain, which carried the names of 33 officers had been erected in the grounds of 'the new public buildings' which our members thought must refer to the Secretariat in Rangoon, although neither could remember seeing a fountain there.

Further research by Mr. Donnison, who was visiting Burma showed that only the south wing of the Secretariat had been standing in 1893, the east and west wings not being completed for another two years. So a fountain erected in 1893 would stand in front of the south wing, not behind it in the as yet non-existent quadrangle. A retired government servant confirmed that he remembered a fountain near the south wing and Mr. Donnison found a small gate in the outer wrought-iron fence and inside this, a semi-circular plinth which looked as if it had once supported something more substantial. The British Ambassador, Mr. Charles Booth, then recollected that he had seen something that looked like Victorian iron-work outside the Jubilee Hall, a mile or two away from the Secretariat and another official then confirmed that a fountain had been moved to the Jubilee Hall site in 1972. Our intrepid member went to inspect it and found it just as described, complete with dedication and names and BACSA awaits with interest a list of officers commemorated thereon.

'My dear Mamma....do not read this letter out to Papa and do not be alarmed at the contents although they are dreadful thank God I am still alive' is the opening of a poignant letter dated June 16th, 1857, a copy of which has been passed to BACSA. The writer was Mrs. Amanthe Greene, who together with eleven other Britons, had escaped the sepoy uprising at Seetapore during the Mutiny, only to wander through the jungles of Oudh for a month before being recaptured by the rebellious sepoys. It is not known how Amanthe Green managed to smuggle out a letter to her mother, but she describes in horrific detail the trials of the party when she and another 'young lady, Miss Jackson, escaped the shots flying round us like hailstones and walked across a river up to our necks and hid ourselves in a bush'. The two women were then attacked by a group of Indians with bows and arrows, who robbed them of their jewellery and most of their clothes. Later, a group of armed sepoys tried to kill the women who pleaded for their lives and as the soldiers quarrelled between themselves, the couple escaped into the jungle.

Amanthe Greene's husband, Octavius was called up to his lines when the trouble started, and her ayah took her young baby to try to escape but Amanthe writes 'I am afraid they must have killed her, poor pet, several children and babies were found with their heads cut off, one Ayah was seen in a village with a little Baby and perhaps it may be her, but how shall I ever find her again? The worst is I fancy I am in the family way again so at latest I ought to leave here in October. What is to become of me? Not any clothes! No money!' Luckily Amanthe Greene could not have foreseen her awful fate. Two months later she was separated from the main party and together with three other women and one man, were taken by sepoys to Lucknow and kept in the dungeons of the Roshun-ud-daula Kutcheri in Qaisarbagh, not a stone's throw away from the British Residency which was under siege. During the relief of Lucknow in November 1857 the five Britons were taken out

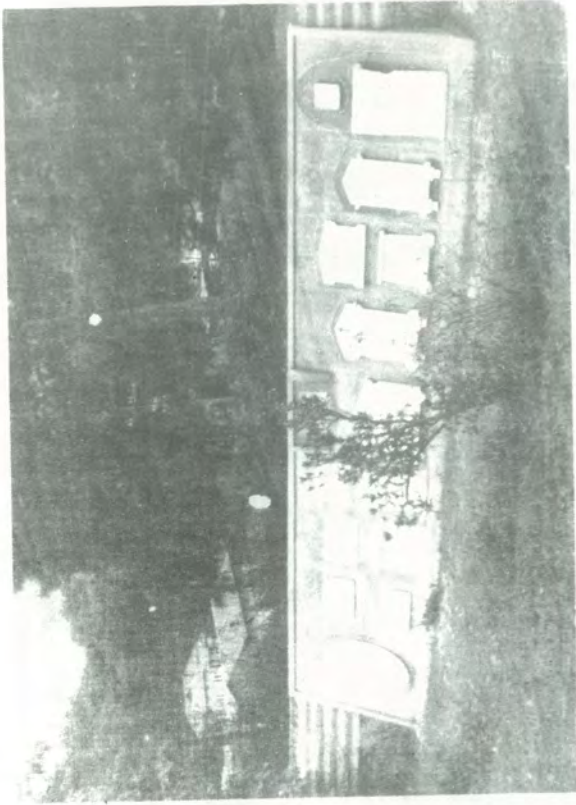
and shot in one of the palace courtyards before they could be rescued and the spot is still marked today along the main street where the palace stood. Another letter about Lucknow told us the good news that the Residency gardens are still well kept and the Mutiny Memorial which has 'a somewhat trenchant inscription about the defeat of the 'Mutineers' had not been tampered with at all...we thought this showed extraordinary tolerance! BACSA is in touch with the State Archaeological Survey Department over certain restoration projects here.

Two interesting letters on family history arrived recently, the first from Major R.I.M. Duncan D.L. of Oxford, who tells us of his long connection with India. Major Duncan's grandfather Lieut. General John Duncan of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers had a distinguished career acting at one time as Adjutant General GOC in Poona and he died in service at Bombay in 1898. The main road from Poona to Kirkee was named Duncan Road after him, and three of his sons followed their father into the army. Major General H.C. Duncan was in the 9th Gurkha Rifles, Col. R.C. Duncan in the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (F.F.) and Major General Sir John Duncan served on the North West Frontier in the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Our correspondent began his Indian career in Travancore in 1926 and wonders if there are any old soldiers around who remember his illustrious family. And is that main road still called Duncan Road?

The second letter came from Mrs. Elizabeth Silcock who very kindly gave us much more information on the family of Harriet Inglis (see Chowkidar Vol.2 No.4). One of Harriet's maternal ancestors was George Heron, (1645-1727) who married a Circassian lady, possibly a slave and was one of the first men to be 'Bredd up...and instructed as pylotts' for the Hooghly river. The apprenticeship lasted seven years and was the start of the Bengal Pilot Service. By the time George Heron was in his mid thirties, he was Chief pilot and author of a book of instructions and the first chart for the river. He became the Commander of one of the Company's ships and then Master Mariner and a free merchant in Madras. In 1709 Captain Heron was given permission to build a house on the Great Mount there, 'for his health's sake' and is next heard of in 1721, when at the age of 75 he was appointed chief of the 'affairs of the English nation at Pegu' where he was alleged to have accepted bribes though this was never proved. He died in Madras, having served fifty-nine years in India and is thought to have been re-buried in the Pawney family vault in St. Mary's burying ground, now the site of the Law College, though the circular family vault (erected on his son's instructions) still survives, but without its inscription. Our correspondent is herself a descendant of George Nesbitt-Thompson, Harriet Inglis' grandfather and she tells us that many of the family have close connections with India.

A snippet from The Statesman '100 years ago' reminds us that concern for European tombs abroad is not a new phenomenon. On September 1881 the newspaper recorded that the tomb of David Hare, hitherto neglected had been lovingly restored, the tombstone 'well cleaned or polished - superstructure and plinth - the iron railing encircling the same painted anew and the gilding of the inscription on the tombstone re-done'. David Hare was the English merchant and agnostic who assisted the celebrated Hindu reformer Raja Ram Mohun Roy in the erection of a secular Hindu College in 1817 and The Statesman concluded by hoping that 'our native friends had a share in the work of restoring his tomb in 1881'.

Opposite page: A. BACSA arranged for these stones to be brought from Silchar and set up at Shillong (Assam) in a memorial garden. A small plaque records BACSA's part in the removal. B. Two of the inscriptions in close-up. C and D Monuments at Chittagong, some showing recent restoration work.



In Memory of
WILLIAM CHARLES LORAINÉ.

SECOND SON OF
SIR JOHN LAMINGTON LORAINÉ, BARONET
LATE OF EDENHALL IN THE COUNTY OF WYNDHURST
DECEASED

WHO WAS THE FIRST TOWN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
IN THIS DISTRICT AND WHO DIED AT SEA
ON THE TWENTY-NINTH OF APRIL 1877.

THIS TABLET

HAS BEEN ERECTED BY HIS FRIENDS IN CACHAR,
AS A MARK OF THEIR ESTEEM
FOR HIS UPRIGHT AND GENEROUS CHARACTER,
OF THEIR SENSE OF THE VALUABLE SERVICES
RENDERED GENEROUSLY BY HIM TO THE
GENERAL COMMUNITY OF THIS DISTRICT AND OF
THEIR SYMPATHY WITH HIS BELONGING RELATIONS
IN THEIR DEEP AFFECTION.

IN MEMORY
OF
JAMES WINCHESTER,
WHO WAS KILLED
IN A LUSHAI ATTACK

ON
ALEXANDRAPORE GARDEN,
JANUARY 25TH 1871.

THIS TABLET

IS ERECTED
BY THE
EUROPEAN INHABITANTS
OF
CACHAR.



Above: Elaborate tomb in the Old Cemetery at Gaya taken by S. Bhatnager

Top Right: 18th century tombs at Cuttack, Orissa
Lower Right: A lonely memorial at Chatra, Bihar marks the graves of men of H.M. 53rd Regt. and a party of Rattray Sikhs killed in 1857 while defending the town.

Though BACSA deals in history, it is not often we come across original papers so we were particularly interested in a small folded letter written in faded ink from Roger Kearsley, of Green Street, Bolton Lee Moors, Lancs. dated 1841. Roger Kearsley's son, Gunner William Kearsley of the 2nd Battalion Hon. Co. Artillery Madras Establishment was killed in 1839 by the bursting of a cannon at Fort St. George. His father, writing to the Company in London humbly enquires if he can have his son's effects returned to him and any Prize Money due to him at the time of his death. In another hand on the reverse of the letter, someone has written 'Await arrival of Madras returns' and later still, the sum of Rs. 38.0.2. is found payable to the Gunner, which was presumably passed to his father, though nothing was said of his personal belongings. The letter is post-marked in red, not stamped, although the penny post had been introduced the year before, and there is one very human touch. Roger Kearsley wrongly dated his letter 4 January 1840 though the postmark clearly shows it to have been 1841. How many of us have not made the same mistake for the first few days of the new year? Does the Gunner's grave still survive in Madras or was it swallowed up too by later development?

CAN YOU HELP?

A silver cup, in the shape of a Grecian urn (Chowkidar Vol.2 No.4) brought a letter from our South African correspondent R. Langham Carter. The inscription on the cup stated that it had been given by Major Watson to Mrs. Caldwell for her kindness to the Major's wife and child during the early nineteenth century. Mrs. Caldwell (nee Catherine Blatterman) was born in South Africa in 1776 and married William Caldwell, an ex-British Army officer who retired to the Cape. After his death she opened a lodging house in 1815 in Cape Town, where Major Jacob Watson and his young wife Ann, stayed on their journey to India. In February 1819, four months after the couple's arrival, Ann Watson gave birth to a son, John but it seems she never fully recovered from the birth and she died on 25 April that year. Her son died five months later, despite Mrs. Caldwell's 'kindness and attention' and the disconsolate Major left in the autumn of 1819 to sail for Calcutta. The date on the cup, 1 March 1820, shows that it was made in India by the silver smith William Henry Twentyman of Tank Square, Calcutta, and it was sent to Mrs. Caldwell in South Africa. It was inherited either by her son Major William Blatterman Caldwell of the British Army or one of her four daughters who all married Englishmen.

Chowkidar recently received an article on the Winnerton family whose connections with India began in 1841 when William Swinnerton set sail in the s.s. Owen Glendower, at the age of twenty-one. William had been born in Lambeth and obviously had doubts about his choice of career for he had previously enlisted in the Infantry in 1840, bought his discharge in January 1841 for £20, re-enlisted in March 1841 and went out to India three months later. William slowly worked his way up from Corporal in the 1st European Light Infantry to the rank of Hon. Major (Deputy Commissary) during his forty years service and remained in India after retirement dying at Cawnpore on 2nd August 1895. A few years after his arrival he married Amelia Williams who was only 14 years old at the time of the ceremony (the legal limit was 12 years) and the couple produced ten children. William's frequent postings during the course of his career are reflected in the birthplaces of his children - at a fairly constant rate of a baby every two years, they travelled from Subathoo to Gowhatty, Agra, Dum Dum, Allahabad and Calcutta. Two of William's sons followed him into military service, one of them Edward, dying of peritonitis at Allahabad while serving with the 2/19th Regt. Descendants of William, including Lieut. Col. I.S. Swinnerton, President of the

Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry are hoping to fill in more details of William's life in India, and would be especially interested in news of his grave at Cawnpore, with a photograph if possible.

Another request comes from Captain Ian M. McCulloch of the Royal Canadian Regt. who is compiling a book on the 'Indian McCullochs'. Captain McCulloch's great great grandfather, James Charles McCulloch (1829-1908) settled in Murree after his retirement in 1881 and built Cliffden House there at Basra Gully. His youngest son, Charles, a building contractor and sergeant in the Punjab Light Horse ran the estate until his accidental death in 1910 and his wife remained there until the first World War. Both father and son were buried in the New Murree cemetery and our correspondent would like to know if their graves are still maintained, together with any additional information on the family.

Betty Macdonald has some interesting details on her maternal grandfather Alfred Leon O'Meara, whose family came originally from Tipperary, Ireland. Alfred's father, John O'Meara left Ireland for Paris and his son was born there in 1833. Alfred was brought up in Paris and became Secretary of the Paris Jockey Club, but left for India to join an uncle there who had both made and lost a fortune. Alfred, who must have been a versatile man, became a dentist and settled in Simla where he lived for the rest of his life. His wife, Mary Anne Brown outlived him and probably retired to England. Alfred and Mary had thirteen children and the youngest (our correspondent's mother) who lived in Simla as a girl recalled how much Alfred was loved and how he generously gave free dental treatment to the many who could not afford it. He died in 1899 and was buried in Simla and any information on the condition of his grave would be appreciated.

BACSA members may be able to help with the following queries too. Please write to the Secretary Theon Wilkinson.

WILLAVOYS, Ernest went to live in Burma during the second half of the 19th century, leaving the small Gloucestershire village of Ampney Crucis. He never returned, having married a native girl and settled down in Burma with his family. His unusual name may provoke some memories and a relative from Bristol would welcome details.

WISCHHUSEN, Corporal Eric Edmund (another unusual name) served with the 1st Battalion The Suffolk Regt. at Malapurram until he contracted smallpox in 1921. He died at Poona, but for some reason was buried in Simla. Why should his body have been taken so far north for burial? Any ideas or information would be appreciated by his nephew.

Old 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force Regt. 4/12. Anyone who served with this Regiment, established in Simla in 1847, before 1934 is invited to contact William de Villiers who has recently acquired a medal of a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer of the unit.

CHILDREN OF THE RAJ is a topic that our members probably know more about than any other group in Britain, and their expertise is requested by Miss Cornish, who is researching into the 'children'. She is mainly interested in those born in the 1920's and 1930's and a detailed questionnaire will be circulated at the BACSA AGM on 31st March and is available to any members (from the BACSA Secretary) who feel they can help.

Chowkidar welcomes requests of all kinds for the 'Can You Help?' column but we would ask members to give as much background as possible to the subject of their enquiries. Not only does this make more interesting reading but of course gives more clues and a better chance of tracking down missing relatives, or their graves.

CHRIST CHURCH, SIMLA

Simla has always held a special place in the affections of the British in India and no-one who has been there will have forgotten the little Gothic church at the end of the Mall, sheltered by pine-covered hills. The yellow washed building has been standing there for 138 years and a small booklet published on its first centenary has recently been passed to BACSA. Christ Church, as it is known, had a surprisingly long inception and Simla's rapid expansion does not seem to have been reflected in the spiritual development of the town. Possibly the rather raffish atmosphere of Simla was responsible for a certain negligence with religious matters, and indeed, the Bishop of Calcutta had to warn Simla's clergy about joining in the 'ordinary amusements of society, for there is no doubt that during the season such amusements are carried to an excess and involve much that is very questionable'. 'A stranger may come up unconscious of the character and extent of Simla diversions' he added, but at the same time it was necessary that the Chaplain be on friendly terms with his flock, and visit at their houses.

The first Simla church, also called Christ Church, was a 'thatched edifice' in Northbrook Terrace where the Post Office later stood. After a series of earthquakes in the 1840's it was found to be unstable and inadequate in size so a subscription fund was opened with a target of Rs. 12,000 and the foundation stone laid on September 9th 1844. The architect, as in so many buildings of the period, was an engineer, Major Boileau of the Royal Engineers, who later had Boileaugange named after him. The Major was also responsible for reading prayers and a sermon when there was no resident Chaplain. Two years later, the building was still little more than a shell, there were no pews and worshippers either used their own chairs or sat on benches. Rains in the autumn, snow in the winter and the absence of officers except during the season very much hindered the building operations. While construction was still going on, a delicate problem arose.

Mrs. Gubbins, a resident of Simla had offered to donate a stained glass window to the new church, on which were portrayed 'certain figures, namely, an Angel, Lion, Eagle and Calf, held to be emblematical of the four Evangelists'. The Church Committee who discussed the gift were afraid however, that the stained glass animals would give rise 'to the most serious misconceptions in the native mind as to the nature and extent of our worship as Christians'. Not to put too fine a point on it, they were afraid that Indians seeing the congregation kneeling before the animals would imagine that they were worshipping them. Mrs. Gubbins' gift was courteously refused but the window had already been ordered, and arrived shortly afterwards at the church. The Church Committee wavered and wrote to the Bishop who had originally vetoed the window. The Bishop replied in a masterpiece of diplomacy that he considered the objections to the window insubstantial and suggested that it should be erected but that the more prominent figures should be darkened 'if possible by a wire gauze fastened on the interior'. But this seems to have proved impossible and the window was never erected, with or without its gauze covering.

Further problems occurred during building. The quarry on the Ballyhack Estate which had been expected to provide enough stone for the whole building ran out, and bricks and mortar had to be used, only the foundations being of stone. The estimate of Rs. 12,000 proved wildly optimistic and even after Rs. 28,000 had been spent, the church was still not completed. The idea of getting churchgoers to rent pews was suggested, but the income derived was not sufficient to have the church plastered, the ornamental pinnacles built or even the spire to be started on. Finally the government of India

came to the rescue with grants of over Rs. 7,000 and on 10th January 1857 the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Madras. Further extensions were made during the latter part of the century, and an organ arrived from England and bells hung in the tower.

For BACSA members the memorial tablets in the church are of particular interest, especially as they commemorate people with Indian connections, but who died outside India. There is Lieut. Col. Howell, born in Simla in 1868 who was drowned when his ship was torpedoed off Crete in the first World War, and Brigadier Gen. Hoghton, who commanded the 17th Indian Infantry Brigade and died at Kut-el-Amarah, Mesopotamia, in 1916. Quieter lives of Simla residents are recorded in the memorials to Miss A.H. Wilkinson, headmistress of the Mayo School for 33 years, who died in 1937 at the age of 76, and Mr. and Mrs. Bean 'constant worshippers for 37 years'.

A delightful footnote is added about a Chaplain who one Sunday during the period when crinolines were in vogue, commented on the amount of space that this form of dress took up. The next Sunday he found that all his female congregation arrived in riding habits.

THE WIDOW OF TANJORE

A poignant tale from Tanjore was sent to us by our corresponding member, Major Ponniah. It appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century though the reported 'suti' or widow-burning had been forbidden much earlier. A certain Colonel Littleton stationed at Vallam near Tanjore was on a shooting expedition with friends of his in the jungle when he was attracted by funeral drums and approaching the ghat he was horrified to see the unconscious widow of the Maharaja of Tanjore about to be consumed by the royal pyre. In true Job Charnock fashion he rescued her, carried her off to a doctor in Vallam and nursed her back to health. The young widow steadfastly refused to return to the Maharaja's palace as she feared she would be put to death, so Colonel Littleton rented a house in Trichinopoly and in due course, becoming fond of the young girl, proposed marriage. Gratefully she accepted and a local missionary, the Rev. C.A. Swartz, from Tanjore came to perform the ceremony. But finding that the girl was still a Hindu, he gave her a copy of the Bible and asked her to prepare herself for baptism before her marriage.

Something had alerted the missionary's suspicions however, and he wrote to England for more information on the Colonel. He found, to his distress that Littleton was already married and had deserted his wife in England. The Rev. Swartz confronted the couple and the poor widow was so shocked at the news that she fled. Some months later, as the Colonel lay dying she was traced and asked to come back to Palayamkottai where he was stationed and there was a death-bed reconciliation. When the Colonel's will was read it was found that he had left all his possessions in India to the young woman and she became an heiress in her own right. Later she approached the Rev. Swartz and told him that she still wanted to become a Christian and was baptised with the unusual name of Clorinda. We do not know what her subsequent history was, but Colonel Littleton's grave may still exist at Palayamkottai.

BACSA BOOKS (recent books by BACSA members)

City of Gold, the Biography of Bombay Gillian Tindall

This is an extraordinary book, the more so because it looks at an Indian city, Bombay, in an entirely new way. While so many European cities have been analysed so minutely one would think there is nothing more to say on them, the same careful study has not been applied to Indian cities, which offer such a rich field for the urbanologist and the social historian. Gillian Tindall presents theories which stand the accepted view of India on its head - the urban spread of Bombay is not to be deplored, she states, there is nothing wrong with an expanding city. Bombay is rightly regarded by incoming country people as a Mecca for those escaping from the grinding poverty outside, and the city does in fact hold a minimal economic umbrella over its inhabitants which is lacking in village communities. She also rightly points out that to experience a 19th century 'Victorian' city, one does not go to Manchester or Liverpool today, one goes to Bombay, where, in their wisdom the city authorities have preserved nearly the whole fabric of the archetypal industrial city. Individual buildings are also examined. Forbes' House, the home of a wealthy British merchant built in the 1770's has been found today, miraculously preserved and unregarded by passers-by and the photograph of Garcia da Orta's Manor House, built in the 16th century and later extended by 17th century British settlers in the heart of Bombay Castle is a splendid vindication of detective work and dogged perseverance in tracking it down. Highly recommended.

1982 Maurice Temple Smith £11.50

Costumes & Characters of the British Raj Evelyn Battye

A commentary by Evelyn Battye to an excellent series of paintings by Miss Cecil Elgee, done in India in the 1920's. All kinds of people are caught and examined by Miss Elgee's gently satirical eye, from the Bombay Buttercups, as the traffic police were known, because of the colour of their caps, to the Bhil women of the Central Provinces. The commentary expands on the costumes and characters depicted with many appropriate anecdotes including the full story of the curse laid on the Maharanas of Udaipur by a dancing girl. The short introduction is by M.M. Kaye.

1982 Webb & Bower £6.95

Plain Tales from the Raj Barry Bloomfield

This is a catalogue to the tape-recorded interviews made for BBC Radio 4's series of 'Plain Tales'. The interviews later formed the basis for Charles Allen's book of the same name but a great deal of recorded material could not be used in it, though of interest in itself. Copies of tapes and transcripts are available for educational and research purposes (some have restricted access) and the catalogue briefly lists the chief points raised in each interview. Surprisingly the book does not list contributors at the beginning, nor is the index paginated, but BACSA members, many of whose recollections are included will find it a useful hand-book.

1981 India Office Library and Records £3.75 including postage, £4.20 abroad.

Rumble Tumble Harold Braund ('Hal')

A lightweight but amusing little booklet (32 pages) verses with an Indian flavour inspired by current events from the 40's to the 60's.

1981 Steel Bros & Co., Sondes Place, Dorking, Surrey £2.50 post free

Three books by BACSA members previously reviewed in Chowkidar are now available in paperback: *Simla* Pat Barr & Ray Desmond. £7.50. *Railways of the Raj* Michael Satow & Ray Desmond. £7.50. *The District Officer in India 1930-1947* Roland Hunt & John Harrison. £6.95

Books by non-members which will interest BACSA readers:

Auchinleck: The Lonely Soldier Phillip Warner

A year after Sir Claude Auchinleck's death, this new book is based on transcripts of conversations between Auchinleck and David Dimpleby, on the recollections of family and friends and on new material. The author examines the animosities between Auchinleck and Montgomery at the start of the war and Churchill's reactions which led to Auchinleck's dismissal in 1941. He also describes Auchinleck's personal life and his sorrow in presiding over the fate of the Indian Army in 1947.

1981 Buchan & Enright £10.50

The Indian Army Boris Mollo

An introduction by the Deputy Director of the National Army Museum which traces the Army's history and illustrates some of the more interesting uniforms from the sepoy's of Skinner's Horse to the Gurkhas of today. The book also contains a section on the changes of title of the Indian regiments and the successor units formed in India and Pakistan after 1947. Lavishly illustrated.

1981 Blandford Press £10.50

The Sowar and the Jaxan Lieut. Col. J.C.G. Lever

A useful companion volume to *The Indian Army* (above), this book deals with the soldiers and their homelands.

1981 Arthur Stockwell £7.15

Views of Medieval Bhutan Dr. Michael Aris

In 1783 Warren Hastings sent an embassy to the Kingdom of Bhutan, and the young Samuel Davis accompanied the mission as draftsman and surveyor. He spent several months in Bhutan and his hitherto unpublished drawings form the bulk of this new book. Especially interesting are his watercolours of the massive forts 'dzongs' with their huge monastic communities which play a large part in the kingdom even today. All the illustrations are accompanied by descriptive passages selected from literature of the period and Davis's own fascinating Bhutan journal. The background to the mission and the Bhutanese response is also examined.

1982 Serindia £18.00

BACSA TRAVEL

A BACSA member, Andrew Brock has recently set up his own travel company specialising in trips to India. Members are invited to contact him at 10 Barley Mow Passage, London W 4 telephone 01 994 6477 for details of a range of holidays appealing to different tastes. A 21-day trip called 'The Garhwal Explorer' may be of special interest to those who have read 'And Then Garhwal'. Other holidays have tantalising names like 'The Rajasthan Camel Trek' and 'The Valley of Flowers Trek'. Andrew Brock has kindly offered to make a donation to BACSA funds of a sum equivalent to 5% of the total holiday price booked by a BACSA member, so please identify yourself when booking.

INDEX TO CHOWKIDAR, VOLUME 2, Numbers 1 to 5.

Prepared by Basil LaBouchardiere

The second five issues of Chowkidar were published thus :-

Number One	March 1980	Number Two	September 1980
Number Three	March 1981	Number Four	October 1981
Number Five	April 1982		

Ackroyd, L.W.	31	l'Anglais, Chateau de - Nice	42
Act 1957 Bengal Monuments	20	Anglo-Indians	18
Adams, Caroline	36	Anjengo	9
Afghan Army	1	"APHCI"	20
" Colonel	2	"Arbichip", village, Raipur, U.P.	4
" dead at Maiwand	3	Archer, Mildred	39,47
" girl's court dress	3	Argyll & Sutherland	19
Afghanistan	1,32, 49	Aris, Dr. Michael	60
Afghans	30	Armenian Ch. Calcutta	9
Afghan War 1st	1,16, 49	" Cemetery 1611 Agra	9
" " 2nd	1, 32	Ascot	45
" " 3rd	35,36	Ashburnen, Lt.Col. L.F.DSO MVO	
Africa	23	d.Jullundur 1923	32
African "BACSA" ?	23	Asian Studies, South - Cambridge	24
" tribal life	30	Assembly Rooms, Naini Tal 1880	31
Afzalkhan, Sardar - MC	25	Atherton, Robert Ceylon	3
Agnew Memorial	22	Atwell, Pte. John d.1857	12
Agra	46,50,55	Auchinleck, Sir Claude	60
Agra Cemetery	9	Aurangzeb	49
Ajmer	35	Australia	16,24,30,34,36
Alexander, J.	22	Ayubkhan, Sardar	1,2,25
Alexandrapore Garden, Cachar	53	Azimgurh	46
Alice Gul Khan	19		
"Alice through the Looking Glass"	45		
Aligarh	12	"BACSA" plaque, Coorg 1979	6
Allahabad	24,31,35	Badli-ki-Serai, Delhi	32
Allan, G.I.	36	Bala Hissar Fort, Kabul	1,32,49
Allen, Charles	59	Balasore, Orissa	43
Alleppey	9	Ball, Pte.10th Foot d.1875	34
"All-India Motorist"	23	Ballyhack Estate, Simla	57
Almora	12	Baluchistan	49
All Saints' Ch. Bangalore	23	Baluchi tribe	17
All Souls' Day, Calcutta -photo	5	Bangalore	18,21,23,38
Ambala	35	Bangkok	22,44
" Cemetery	23	Bangladesh	27
Ambiokh, nr. Kalimpong	21	Bannu Cemetery	21,43
America	29	Barbados	29
" , Afghan jezails of - Sherlock Holmes' Society	2	Barnard, Maj.Genl. Sir Henry -	32
Amir, Afghan	1	Baroda	16,40
Ampney Crucis, Glos.	56	Barr, Pat	60
Amritsar	35,36,48	Barrackpore	10
Anderson Memorial	22	Basildon Park	27
Andlau, Captain the Baron Ferdinand von - d.1862	12	Basra Gulley, Murree	56
		Batticoloa, Esplanade & Cemetery	4

Battye, Desiree	47	Boardman, K.	18
" , Ella d. Canton 1858	47	" , M.	18
" , Evelyn	59	" , Susan Florence 1867	11
" , George Wynyard	11	"Bobby", Sgt.Kelly's mascot	
" , Isabel Bellew Adams		at Maiwand now in	
d. Rawalpindi 1888	47	the Museum at Reading	2
" , John d. Bhaugalpore 1819	47	Bodington, Richard GIP.Rly.	
" . Lt.Col. Quintin d. 1857	32	d.1859	46
" , Susan Wellwood Boswell		Boileau, Major R.E.	57
d. Lucknow 1864	47	Boileaugange	57
Battyes, "the fighting"	31	Bolingbroke, Lord - Viscount	21
Bauleah	11	Bolton Lee Moors, Lancs.	55
Bayley, Mrs	42	Bombay, 15,35,46,52,59	
Baylis, Audrey	24	" , Army at Maiwand	2
" , Robert	24	" , Burma Trading Corpn.Ltd.	
Bayra Coal Association	22	(BBTCL)	44
Bean, Mr & Mrs d. Simla	58	" , "buttercups"(traffic	
Beck, Ezekiel d.1791	29,32	police)	59
" , Susanna	29	" , Castle	59
Bellasis, A.F.	15	Bond, Ruskin	9,10
Benares	31	Booth, Charles	51
Bencoolen, Sumatra, Cemetery -	31	Borneo Co.Ltd.	22
Bengal 15,20,30,41		Bowen, Major J.C.E.	48,51
" , Army	49	Bowood House, Wilts	48,51
" , Bay of -	46	Bradley, Irene Natal,S.Africa	11
" , Civil Service	50	Brahmaputra	21
" , East	9	Braund, Harold (Hal)	59
" . Mir Kasim, Nawab of -	10	Bray, Dr.John -	25
" , Pilot Service	52	" , 2nd.Lieut.	25
" , Staff	12	Brendish,George, telegraphist	
" , West	20	Delhi 1857	34
Bennett, John	45	Bretherton,Major d. 1904	21
Bethune, Capt. Hector d.1904	21	Bristol	56
Bharatpoor, Siege of -	41	Bristow, Brig,R.C.B.	48
Bhatnager, S.	10,54	Britain	37
Bhil Corps, Mewar 1840	30	British Arts Council	37
" " " Cemetery	30	" Empire	1
Bhils of C.P.	59	" Residency, Kabul	1
Bhutan	60	" " , Lahore	46
" War 1864	20	Brock, Andrew	60
Bickersteth, Rev.E.H.Bishop of Exet	er 20	Brooke, Commander	25
Biddington, d.1824	45	" , Brig.Genl. - of Kandahar	25
Bihar	17,27	Brown, Lewis d.Kahun	11,16,17
" , Samastipur Rly.Cemetery	8,54	Bryan, Bishop,S.Pk.St.Calcutta	5
Billings, Helen(Mrs Tom Moss)	46	Buckingham Palace	45
Bingle, Dr.	16	Burgess, Miss C.	23
Birmingham & Midland (Genealogical		" , (her father) d.1914	23
& Heraldry Society)	56	Burma, 37,51,56	
Black, Captain	19	" Police	46
Blackwall	46	Burn,Mary	12
Blackwood, Major G.F. RHA.		Burrows,Brig. Maiwand	1
d.Maiwand 27.7.1880	2	Butler,A.E.	21
" , photo of grave	14	Byculla	15
Blatterman, Catherine b.1776		Cachar	53
(Mrs Caldwell)	55	Calcutta 9,10,12,16,20,30,41,46,	55
Bloomfield, Barry	59	" , Bishop of -	57
Boalth, L.W.M.	34		

Caldecott, John FRS.FRAS.180i-49	31	Colne, "British in India" Museum	10
Caldwell, Mrs b.1776	46,55	Commonwealth Institute	37
" , Major William	55	" War Graves Commn.	23,27,36,44
" , " Wm.Blatterman(son)	55	Company Bagh, Hissar	50
Caledon District, Bishop of -	29,30	Conan Doyle	2
Cambray (Cambay ?), Gulf of -	4	Coorg, Mercara	4,22
Cambridge Centre of S.Asian Studies	24	" , Old Cemetery	6
" Film Collection	37	" , Planters' Assn. photo	6
Canada	36	Cornish, Miss	56
Cannanore Fort & Tombstones	4,22	Cornwall	17,36
Cape Colony	44	Cossimbazaar	11
" leave	29	Cotton, Jt.Col.H.E.M.	21
" marriages	29	" , Sir John	25
" Town	30,55	Cox's Bazaar	4
Cariappa, Genl. Coorg photo 1979	6	"Country Life"	40
Caulfield, Maj.Genl. James	38	Coyne, Phoebe	36
Cavagnari, Sir Louis	1,32	Craig, Mrs Hazel	12
Cawnpore	9,10,46,55,56	Craster, Capt.D. d.1904	21
" Cemetery 1765	10	Craven, Earl of	21
Caxton Hall	35,36,45	Crete	58
Ceylon	3,21,45	Cricket in India in 1721	4
" Civil Service	4	"The Cricket Match" by Daniell	4
Chadwick, E.	22	Madras c.1792	4
Chadwick, Major R.A. d.1872 ?	22	Cumming, Charles George d.1878	30
Chaibasa	22	Curzon, Lord	34
Chapman, R.A.B. Dy.Commr.Raipur	4	Cuttack	54
Chard	22		
Charnock, Job	58		
" 's three daughters	9,20		
Charnockite (black Pallavian granite)	9	Dacca	9,32
Chateau Smith, Nice		"Daily Mirror"	35
(Chateau de l'Anglais)	42	Dalhousie	22,45
Chatra, Bihar	54	Daly, William	34
Chelsea	32	Danby, E.C.	17
Chen Amma, Rani	19	Dane, Sir Louis	35
Chiang Mai Foreign Cemetery		Daniell, Thomas artist	4,27
Thailand 1884	34,40,44,50	" , William	41
Chinese	20	Danish Missionaries	19
Chinnery	41	Darjeeling	45
Chittagong	52	" , Old Cemetery	36
" Cemetery 1979 photo	7	Daubeny, Pte,James No.4635	46
Christ Ch. Simla	57	d.1858	46
Chulalongkorn Rama V	34	" , Ronald	46
Church Missionary Society (CMS)	31	Davies, Vincent	4,44
Church Road, Hissar	50	Davis, Samuel	60
Churchill, Lord Henry S.		Dawlish	46
photo of grave at Macao	8	Dayalbagh, nr. Agra	9
" , Sir Winston	60	D.C.M's, eight at Maiwand	1
Chute, Lieut. Maiwand	1	Deccan	9
Cie. Fr. des Petroles (Total)	38	" Herald	19
Clarke, Lieut. W.	17	Dehra Dun	10
Clibbon, Major	17	Delhi	12,32,34,41
Clive, Lord	9,10,20	" , Durbar	10
Cocos Islands	46	" Obelisk 1902	34
Cocksedge, Lt.Col. A.E.	16,30	" (Rajpur) Cemetery	31
Coffee plantations, Coorg	6	" Telegraph office 1857	34
Coggan. Dr. Ruth	21	Deller, Brigadier	43
		Desmond, Ray	60

Desai of Kittur	19	Forbury Gardens, Reading	25
Devon	41	Fox-Talbot Photo Museum, Lacock	3
Dharwar	19	Fraser, John	3
Digton, Lieut.	19	Fremantle, Rev.Wm. d.1894	31
Dimbleby, David	60	French piazza, S.Pk.St.	38
Donkin, Elizabeth d.1818	44	Fuller, RQM. George d.1879	12
" , Maj.Genl. Rufane Shaw	44		
Donnison, Vernon	4,51		
Dorking, Sureey	59		
Dowell, Neal Macleod 1926-32	12	Galle Dutch Cemetery, Ceylon	21
" , Flt.Lieut. (his brother)	12	Gandak River photo 1979	8
Draper, Alfred	48	Ganges River	10,16,24
D'Souza, Lawrence	18	Garrett, Henry Burton MC.	34
Dum Dum	32,55	Garshanka Road, Hoshiarpur	23
Duncan, Lt.Genl. John d.1898	52	Garstin, Lieut.	21
" , his three sons :-		Gaya	54
Maj.Genl.H.C. 9th Gurkhas	52	George III	11
Sir John Scots Fusiliers	52	Germans	23
Col.R.C. 5th Royal Gurkhas	52	Ghazipur, nr. Benares	3
" , Major R.I.M. DL.	52	"Ghazis" (religious warriors)	1
" road, Poona	52	Ghost stories	42
Durrant, George Elijah Burma Police	46	Gibson, Jack	35
Dutch Cemeteries, Ceylon	21	Giridih, nr. Ranchi	11,21
Dyer, General	35	"Glendower, SS. Owen -"	55
"Dzongs" (massive forts)	60	Gloster Fort, S. of Calcutta	10
		Gloucester	10
		Gnatong obelisk 13 graves Sikkim	4
Eagle, Mary	23	Goode, S.	46
East Africa, British	23	Goodwin, Col. Buster	48
East India Co.	12,27,29,34	Gouldie, Pte.James d.1894	35
" " " Ch. Poplar	4	Gowhatty	55
" " " College, Marlow	41	Graham, Mrs Cosmo	19
Edinburgh	43	Grand, G.F. of Bengal	30
Edmonston, David Charles d.1943	4	Grant, Diana	46
Electric Teleg. Delhi 1857	34	Great Mount, Madras	52
Elgee, Miss Cecil	59	Green, A.E.	22
Emmerson, James	45	Greene, Mrs Amanthe	51
" , Mrs (Fanny Jecks)	45	" , Octavius, her husband	51
England	24,41,49,58	Green St., Bolton Lee Moors Lancs.	55
Essex	4	Grey,C.	49
Everest	45	Griffiths, Sir P.	21
Everett, Mrs D.	19	Gubbins, Mrs	57
Exeter	30	Guilding, Major E.L. d.1900	34,50
		Gujrat	9,49
		Gulkhan, Alice	19
		Gulmerg	19
Falk, T.	47	Gurdon, Lieut, d.1904	21
Family histories	37	Gwalior, Sagar Tal Cemetery photo	7
Farrington, Major 2nd.N.I.	45	Gyantse, Tibet	21
" , Mrs	45		
" , Sir Charles d.1828	45		
" , Sue	45		
Fasal, John	13,24	Habantota Monument, Ceylon 1821	21
Fenton, R.W.	19	Hadden, George d.1866	46
Ferozeshah obelisk 1845	24	Haji Ahmad's house, Cawnpore	
Festival of India 1982	37	1765 cemetery in -	10
Finnis, Col.John	47	Halfway House, Mussoorie	45
Fitzgerald, Valerie	48	Hamer, Lilian d.1959	34
Forbes House, Bombay	59	Hamilton, Walter VC. d.1878	32,47

Hampshire	4	India, Govt. of -	15,37
Hampstead	30	" Office Library & Records	16,37,49
Hardwar	9	Indian Army	60
Hardy, Maj.Genl.Frederick	42	" Ecclesiastical Estbt.	15
Hare, David	52	" Independence Movement	37
Harfield, Major Alan 11,31,34,43,47		" Infantry Bde. 17th.	58
Harrison, John	60	" Mutiny	46,50,51
Hartle, R.D. 11,18,22		" " medal 1857	46
Harvey, Mary A. 1888-94	22	" " Memorial	52
Hassan, Abdul, Rly. station	43	" National Congress	37
Hastings, Marquis of - 41,44		" Ocean Islands, tombs 1814	20
" , Warren 27,41,43		" Police	38,48
Hatton, Valerie	46	" Services	38
Hay, Colonel RA	12	Indigo planters	17
" , Lieut. Robert d.1846		" " , Ghazipur 1818	3
Monument at Sobraon	12	Inglis, Harriet 1827-84	43,52
Hayes, Capt. Fletcher	46	" , John her husband	43
" , Commdr. Sir John	46	" , Elsie their daughter	43
Hayward, Sir Anthony	45	" , Eva " "	
Head, Raymond	41	" m. John McLaren	43
Helensville, a house in Lahore	46	" , Harriet, their gd.daughter	43
Herat	1		
Heron, Capt. George 1645-1727	50	Internees, World War 2	23
Herring, Miss Bertha	36,45	Ireland	20,36
Hext, Lieut. Grave No. N15A1 Sewri	11	Islamabad	43
Hickey	41	Italians	23
Hicks, Joseph d. 1666	49		
" , Judith, his mother	49	Jackson, Miss	51
" , Thomas, his father	49	Jacob, Sir Swinton	31
" , William alias Joseph	49	Jafna Ceylon Dutch Cemetery	21
Hinde, Lieut.	1	Jaipur	30
Hindu College, Calcutta	52	Jallozai, Campbell tomb 1862	11
Hissar, Punjab	50	Jamalpore	16
Hoghton, Brig.Genl. d. 1916	58	Jama Masjid, Delhi	41
Holmes, Sherlock - Society		Japanese	23
(Maiwand Jezails)	2,25	Jaripari Bazaar, Mussoorie	45
Home, artist	41	Jeffords, P.B. Malaysia 1952	11
Hong Kong, Stanley Camp 1943	4	Jecks, Fanny 1808-50	
" " & Shanghai Bankg.Corp'n.	4	(Mrs James Emmerson)	45
Hooghly River	52	Jesselton, Brit. North Borneo	31
Hoshiarpur	23	"Jezails, Maiwand"	
Howell, Lt.Col. b. Simla 1868	58	American Sher.Holmes Society	2
Howlett, David	37	Jhabvala, R.P.	16
Howrah	18	Jhansi	24,43
Hudson, Lt.Col.	22	" , Rani of -	19
Hughes, Col. H.A.	23	JNT or JMT RM 1942	
Hunt, Roland	60	Initials on tree in Malaysia	11
Huntingshire	45		
Hurlingham	27	John, Lt.Genl. the Hon.Fredk.	
Hyderabad	18	St.John	21
" , Nizam's forces 1860	11	" , Henry John St.John, his son	21
		" , T.J., Kerala	9
		Johnson, Amy	24
Ichang	20		
I.C.S.	12,18		
Imdad-ul-Mulk, Nawab & Lady	18		
Imperial War Museum	23		
India	23,37,41		

Johnson, Begum	20	Lansdowne, 5th Marquis of -	48,51
" , Pamela	3,22	Law College, Madras	52
" , Reverend	30	Lawrence, Sir Henry	46
" , Richard	47	" , Honoria	12
Jubbulpore	4,12	" , Sir John	12,39
Jubilee Hall, Rangoon	51	Leckie, C.S. d.1905 Watford	22
		" , J.H.	22
		Le Marchand family	3
Kabul	1,3,32,47,49,50	Lesh, Richard Sherlock Holmes Socy.	2
Kahun, Siege of -	11,16	Lever, Lt.Col. J.C.G.	60
Kala Nadi, Kanauj, Lucknow	3,22	Lewis, James alias Charles Masson	49
Kalimpong	18,21	Lincoln	10
Kallanmerg hut	19	Lindfield Soane (?)	24
Kanchenjunga	45	Littleton, Clorinda	58
Kandahar	1, 2	" , Colonel	58
" , Wadi of -	25	Liverpool	59
Kanoo Junction, E.I.Rly.	36	Llewellyn-Jones, Dr.R.M.	40
Karnal Cemetery, U.P.	3	Lockjaw	11
Katmandu	12	London	41
Kaye, Brig. J.W.	15,23,45	"Lone Memorials ..."	16
" , " M.M.	22	Longito Hill, East Africa	23
" , M.M.	32,39	Lorraine, Sir John Lambton	53
Kearsley, Roger	55	" , Wm. Charles d.1877	53
" , Gnr.William d.1839	55	Lorraine	41
Keerpoy	11	Low, Alistair	45
Kelly, Sgt. & "Bobby" his dog	2	Lowe, Lt.Col.	12
Kensington High St.	37	Lucknow	15,42,46,51
Kent	10	Ludhiana	24
Kentfield, Ann	12	Lunt, James	48
Kerala	9	Lytton family, Knebworth House	10
Kherwada, Udaipur Dt.	30		
" All Saints' Ch. 1878	30		
Khig garden, Maiwand	1	Macao Churchill grave, photo	8
Khyber road	16	Macfie, Mrs d.1968	34
Killick, Charles d.1892	43	McCulloch, Sgt.Charles d.1910	56
" , Lieut. Patrick d.1938	43	" , James Charles 1829-1908	56
Kings College	18	Macdonald, Betty	56
" County, Ireland	20	" , Lt.Col.Donald	
Kirkee	52	d.Jallozai 1862	11,22
Kittur obelisk, Dharwar 1824	19	MacDonnell, Lieut.	15
Knebworth House, visit to -	10	McKillop, Brig. Hugh	25
Knight, Eleanor	43	McLaren, John	43
Knox, Major Randfurlie	10	McLean. Rosanna m.1851	36
Kodagur, plaque & photo, Coorg 1979	6	Madhya Pradesh	35
Kodarma road	22	Madras	49,36,52,55
Koregaon obelisk 1818	24	" , Bishop of -	58
Kottayam	9	Maehongsorn area, Thailand	44
"Koulia", Resdt.'s hse, nr.Katmandu	12	Magor, R.B.	32
Kut-el-Amarah, Mesopotamia	58	Mahabat Khan	50
		Mahasamund tehsil, Raipur	4
		Mahe, Indian Ocean	20
		Mahratta wars	44
LaBouchardiere, Basil	12	Maitland cemetery, Cape Town	30
Lacock, Wilts.	4	Maiwand battle	1,2,25
Lahore	9,24,34,46	" " photo	8
Lambeth	55	" " Jezails"	25
Lamington, Lord	35	Malappuram	56
Langham Carter, R.	47,55		

Malins, Lockley-, Gnr.H.J.D.d.1941	36	Mudbiri, Anil	19
" family 1868-1941	36	Multan fort	22
Malta	18	Munner cemetery 1911	43
Malwa	10	Munro, John Collins	19
Manchester	59	" , Sir Thomas	19
" , police force	46	Murray, Dr, John	3
Mandelli family	45	Murree	12,16
Manganese	22	" new cemetery 1914-18	56
" mines, Ranchi	11	Murree (Marri ?) tribe	17
Manipur churchyard	46	Murshidabad	11
Marble Rock	35	Museum, Fox-Talbot, Lacock, Wilts.	3
Mardan Cemetery	19,32,47	Mussoorie	9,10
Margaret , " a Judge's wife"Tanjore	42	" landslip c.1910	45
Mariaon Cantonment	15	Mutiny campaigns 1857-58	
Marlborough Fort, Bencoolen	31,47	" at Delhi 1857	34
Marlow, E.I.Co's college at-	41	Myers, Edgar Osmond d.1925 at Ranchi	22
Marriages at Cape	29	Mysore	24
Martin, John	41		
Masson, Charles alias James Lewis	49		
Matara, Dutch cemetery, Ceylon	21	Naini Tal	24,30
Mather, Rev.B.	22	" " landslip 1880	31
McCulloch, Capt. Ian	56	Narbada river	35,45
"McCullochs, Indian"	56	"Narrative ...India" 1830's	30
Mayne, F.O. d.1878	31	Natal, South Africa	11
" , Capt.M.	25	National Army Museum, Chelsea	38,46,60
" , Rupert	25	" Police Academy, India	48
Mayo School, Simla	58	Neale, H.W.	21
Mecca	42	Negri Sembilan, Malaya	11
Meerut	34,35,36,44,46,47	Nepal Wars 1815-16	41
Mercara, photo	4, 6	Nesbitt-Thompson, George	52
Mesopotamia 1916	30	Newfoundland University	46
Mewar Bhil Corps 1840	30	Newman, Pte.J. d.1875	34
Mildenhall, John	50	Nice	42
Milligan, James b.1823	36	Nigeria	11,23
Milla, Ann	46	Normile, Mrs J.	11,22
Minton tiles	31	Northbrook Terrace, Simla	57
Mir Kassim, Nawab of Bengal	10	North West Frontier	16,52
Mohmand operations	19,32	Nowshera British cemetery	12
Mollo, Boris	60	Nugent, Lady	41
Molloy, J.B. d.1864	20		
Money, James arrd. Calcutta 1790			
d.1833 m. Eliza Ramus	11	Ochterlony, Genl. Sir David	
" , Eliza dau. of James	10,11	d.1825 at Meerut	
m.1828 George Wynyard Battye		monument at Calcutta	10
their 2 sons were		O'Dwyer, Sir Michael	
"the fighting Battyes"		d.1940 Caxton Hall	35,36
" , Wigram d. Cawnpore	10	Ohio	11
Montgomery, F.M. Bernard	60	O'Meara, Alfred Leon dentist	
" , Mrs S.	18	b.Paris d.Simla 1899	56
Monuments, Bengal	15	" , Mrs Mary Anne nee Brown	56
Moorehead, Alice d1909 Madras	23	" , John, father of Alfred	56
" , George d.1901 Bangalore	23	O'Neill, Derek	11
Moorehouse,Lt.Col.d.1834 Bangalore	38	Ontario, Canada	36
Moplah rebellion 1820's	4	Ordinance, Indian - Survey maps	11
Morris, Monica	3	Orissa	44,54
Moss, Helen nee Billings	46	Orta, Garcia da	59
" , Tom	46	Osborne House, I.O.W.	2
"Motoring in India" 1939-40	23	Outram, Sir James	30

Oxenbould (Oxenbold) John	46	Qaisarbagh, Lucknow	51
Oxenden, Christopher	15	Quilon	9
Oxford dictionary supplement	12	Qutb Minar, Delhi	41
Oudh	51		
Own, Sgt. d.1875 Sungei Ujong	34		
		Rabchamangaon, Raipur	4
P.87.01 Car regn. number, identity?	24	"Railway Travel in India" a drg.	28
Pahlimpore, Gujrat	17	Raipur	4
Paignton	41,42	Raitt, Lieut.	17
Pakistan	19,22	Raj, British	16
Palamkottai	58	Raj, exhibition, Knebworth House	10
Pantin, Denzil Edward d.Trimulgherry		Raja Ram Mohan Roy	52
1934	11	Raja's Seat, Coorg photo 1979	6
Parlby, Samuel	29	Rajasthan Bhils	30
Parr, Thomas d. 1807	31	Rajputana	13
Patiala	24	Ralli, Sidney	15
Patna	10	Ramage	46
Pawney family	52	Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey	31
Pegu	52	Ramus, Eliza m. James Money	11
Penang	41	Ranchi	11,22
Penny post 1840	55	Rangoon	50,51
Perera, Francis of Ceylon	3	Rasah, new village, Malaysia	34,44,47
Perkes, Jean	36	Rawalpindi	19,23,36
Perkins, Roger	11,35,36,45	Reading	25,27
Peshawar	16,34,43	"Redcliffe", Paignton	41
Peshwa	24	Red Fort, Delhi	41
Phillips, John, Nigeria	11		
Photography in India 1860's	4		
"Piffer" (Punjab Irregular		<u>REGIMENTS :-</u>	
Frontier Force) estd.1851	12	Auxiliary Force, India (A.F.L.)	38
" quotns.reqd.for OED supplt.	12	Bengal Artillery	29
Pilkington, Delhi telegraphist 1857	35	" Engineers	41
Pocock, Brig.J.G.	36	" Horse Artillery	30,32
" , Jeremiah d.1872	36	" Native Infantry 56th	32
" , Samuel d.1901	36	Berkshires, 2nd.Bn.Royal 66th	25
" , parents d.1850's Meerut	36	" at Maiwand	1, 2
Police, Indian C.G.Tottenham		" Old Comrades' Assn.	2
Cannanore 1920's	4	" Regtl.Museum Reading	2
Ponniah, Major of Tanjore	42,58	Bombay Native Infantry	16,17
Poona	52,56	5th Mahratta Lt.Infantry	
Poplar, London E.14	4	Connaught Rangers 88th	4
Portal, Iris	40	Dragoon Guards 5th	36
Port Elizabeth, South Africa	44	European Lt.Infantry 1st	55
Porteous, Major Charles	47	Foot, 1st Bn. 10th	34,47
Postboxes VRI pre-1947	36,45	" 14th	46
Powell, John	45	" 75th	32
" , Violet	48	Frontier Scouts	38
Prince of Wales island, Penang	41	Goorkhas 3rd	12
Proudfoot (BBTCL) d.1904	44	Goorkha, Royal - Rifles 5th (FF)	52,60
Provincial Series	15	" , Rifles 9th	52
Public Record Office (PRO)	46	Guides 19,31,32,47	
Punjab Irregular Frontier Force		Hadhrami Bedouin Legion	48
"Piffer"	12	H.M's 53rd	54
" Mail murder	35	Hon.Co.Artillery, Mad.Estabt.	55
Purcell, John d.Delhi 1857	12	Indian Territorial Force	46
Pym, Lady	12	Lancers 9th	12

REGIMENTS ctd.: -

Light Cavalry, Queen's Own	3rd.	25	"Rough Notes"	16
Madras Horse Artillery		19	Royal Central Asian Society	35
" , Sappers & Miners		21		
" Staff Corps		22	" Indian Navy	36
Maharrata (sic) Lt. Infantry	5th	43	" Navy	20
Native Infantry	2nd.	45	Rowntree, John ICS.	48
Norfolk		43	RSPCA	42
Old 54th Sikhs FF. Regt. estd. 1847	54th	56		
Punjab Irregular Frontier Force				
(Piffer)		12	Sabatu nr, Simla	45
" Frontier Force			Sagar Tal cemetery nr. Gwalior	
Memorial Chapel, Chelsea		12	photo of 4 monuments 1830's	7
" Light Horse		56	Saharanpur, U.P.	10
Rattray's Sikhs		54	" cemetery	36
Rifle Brigade	3rd	15	St. James' Ch. Delhi	41
Royal Artillery	11,12,21,	36	" John, Ch. of - Penang	41
" Berkshires	66th	1,2	" John in the Wilderness	
" Canadian Regiment		56	Naini Tal. Handbook 1914	30
" Dublin Fusiliers		52	St. John, Lord - Viscount Boling-	
" Engineers	3,	57	broke	21
" Fusiliers		32	" " , Lt. Genl. the Hon. Fredk.	21
" Hampshire Regiment		32	" " , Henry John d. 1821	21
" Horse Artillery	1,2,11,	14	St. John's Ch. Calcutta	20
" Marines		11	" " Cannanore	22
" Scots Fusiliers		52	" Luke's Ch. Chelsea	32,47
" Sussex Regiment		32	" Martin's Ch. Jhansi	43
Scottish Rifles	2nd.	34	" Mary's Ch. Ft, St. George Madras	9
Skinner's Horse		60	" " Burying Ground "	52
Somaliland Camel Corps		48	" Matthias' Ch. Madras	23
Suffolk Regiment	1st	56	" " E.I.Co.Ch. Poplar E14	4
Sutherland Highlanders	93rd	11	" Paul's Ch. Ranchi	22
Trucial Oman Scouts		48	Sale, Lady	30
2/19th Regiment		55	Samastipur Rly. cemetery Bihar	8
34th "		46	Sandakhan, North Borneo	31
53rd " H.M's		54	" cemetery 1896-1977	31
			Sandhurst Chapel	32
Renown, frigate 1866		46	Sappers & Miners	1,19
Rheinhardt, Walter		10	Satow, Michael	60
Rice, Elizabeth Talbot		46	Savi family of Calcutta	12
Richards, Lieut.		15	Schools, European book on -	12
Richardson, Hugh		21	Scinde Horse	17,25
Ricketts, Henry		44	Scott, Arthur Treyer ICS	12
" , Jane d. 1830		44	d. 1909 Rae Barelli, U.P	
Riding, J.A.		18	" , Paul	16
Rivett-Carnac		18	Scottish Mission, Rajputana	43
" " , Douglas		44	Second World War	42
Roberts, Emma		35	Secunderabad	42
" , Genl. Sir Fredk.	1,	32	Seetapore	51
" , Lord		25	Seoni	22
Robins, J.W.		31	Seramban cemetery	34
Rocker, Edward d. 1924		23	Serbia	43
Rogers, Scobell		36	Sewell, Lt. Madras Horse Artillery	19
Rolls Royce in India	13,	24	Sewri	11
Roorkee		10	Seychelles	20
Roshan-ud-Daula Kutcheri		51	Shaik Saad battle Mesopotamia 1916	30
			Shaw, Canon	30

Shaw, Lilian Compeigne d.1954	30	Sufi	42
Shellim, Dr.Maurice	4,20	Sugar trade in India	29
Sher Ali	25	Sungei Ujong, action at - 1875	34
Shelburne, Earl of -	48	Surat	9,15
Sheridan, Capt.W.M. Nair Bde.d.183731	731	Surrey	12
Sherlock Holmes' Society	2	Sussex	10
Shiarpur Cantonment	23	Swartz, Rev.C.A.	58
Shillong	52	Swayne-Thomas, April	39
Shoreham, Essex	3	Swinnerton, Major (Dy.Commsy.)	
Shrewsbury	3	William d.1895	55
Siam	34	" , Mrs Amelia nee Williams	
Sikh wars (two)	23	" , Edward	55
Sikkim Expedition 1880's	4	" , Lt.Col I.S.	55
Silchar	52	Sykes, Sir Francis	27
Silcock, Mrs Elizabeth	52	Sylhet, Assam	36
Simla	60		
" post office	56,57		
Singbum	22	Talavera	45
Sinha, M.K.	40	Tamil Nadu	18
Siraj-ud-Daula	20	Tampi, Negri Sembilan	11
Sleeman, Genl. "Thuggee"	4	Tank Square, Calcutta	55
Sleemanabad, nr. Jubbulpore	4	Tanjore	50,58
Smith, Pte.H. 10th Foot d.1876	34	Taylor, Colonel	31
" , Robert 1787-1823	41,42	Teheran	50
" , James, his father	41	Tehri, hill state temple	9
Smythe, Brig.Genl. Sir John Bt.VC.	25	Tennant, Sir James Emmerson	
Sobraon, Battle of - 1846	12	Tenniel	45
Society for the advancement of		Terry, Henry d.1865	20
English Education	18	Thackeray memorial, Kittur	19
Son et Lumiere 1980 Madras		" , St.John	19
tercentenary	9	" , Wm. Makepeace	19
Soonamookhy	11	Thailand	22
South Africa	11	" , Royal - Forestry Dept.	34
" Park St.cemetery, Calcutta	4,16	Thompson, Rev.	30
Speke, W.	20	" , Rev.William d.1961	34
Sri Lanka	21	" , George Nesbitt	42
Srinagar	19	" , Peter	46
Srivastava, Dr.	47	Tibet expedition 1904	4,21
Stanley Camp, Hong Kong 1943	4	"Times"	16,23
"Statesman"	52	Timms, Major Coorg photo	6
State Archaeological Survey Dept.	52	Tindell, Gillian	47,59
Staunton, Captain 1818 Koregaon	24	Tipu Sultan	38
Steel, Flora Annie	48	Todd, C. telegraphist d.Delhi 185734	
Stockley, Major James Pearson		Torquay	42
Mewar Bhil Corps	30	Tottenham, C.G. Indian Police	22
Stoke-on-Trent	31	Travancore	31,43,52
Stokes, Michael	31	Trimulgherry churchyard	11
Storrer, Walter	29	Trincomalee, Hood's Tower	3
Stracey, Eric	48	Trivandrum, Christ Ch.	9,31
Stracey memorial	18	Trousdale, William	49
" , Ralph Augustin St.Clair	18	Twentyman, William Henry	55
" , R.St.Clare of Malta	18	Twyford, nr. Winchester	44
Strover, Mrs A.	20		
Stuart, Ellen d.Aligarh 1876	12	Udaipur	20,59
" , Rev.John d.Aligarh 1891		Udham Singh	35
" , their 3 chn.d.Jubbulpore		UK.Citizens'Assn.Journal	10
1869 & 1871	12	U.S.A.	9
Subathoo	55		

Vallam, nr. Tanjore	58	Wright, Nathaniel indigo planter	
Victoria Cross	1,32	" , Elizabeth nee Webster	12
" Hotel, Naini Tal 1880	31	" , Elizabeth nee Webster	
" Queen	.2	his wife	12
Villiers, William de -	56		
		Yale, Elihu of Yale University	9
Wall, John	27	Yangtse	20
Wallace	51	Yatung, Tibet	21
Walsh, E.J. of Surrey	12	Younghusband 1904	21
War Museum, Imperial -	23		
Warner, Phillip	60		
Warwickshire	11	Zetland, Lord	35
Waterloo	45	Zuck, David	36
Watchman, The-	20		
Wathen, Julian	43		
" , Roger d.1935	43		
Watson, Dr. (Sherlock Holmes Society)	2		
" , Sir Charles	20		
" , G.L. Hants.	4		
" , Major Jacob 14th Foot	46,55		
" , Mrs Ann d.1819 Calcutta			
Waziristan	36		
Webb, Charles Daulman	12		
" , Mary, his wife d.Port Louis			
Mauritius mid.19th c.	12		
Webster, Elizabeth, wife of			
" , Nathaniel of Agra	12		
Wedderburn, Ben.C.S. d.1857	50		
Weeks, Stephen	40		
Wellington, Duke of -	9		
West Indians	29		
" Indies	3,29		
Westropp	19		
Wharton, Col. d.1802	3,22		
Wheeler, Lady	25		
Whish, Brig. Australia	30		
" bridge & street	30		
White, Capt.E.J. d.1858	30		
" , Wm. Harry d.1901	36		
Wilkinson, Miss A.H.1861-1937	58		
" , M.E. d.1929	23		
" , Theon	23,25,27,36		
Williamson, Ernest	56		
" , George - (Assam) Ltd.	32		
Wilson, Fredk."Raja" - of Tehri	9		
" , C.R.	15		
Wilton, Denise	12		
Winchester, James d.1871	53		
Wischusen, Cpl. Eric Edmund	56		
Wolseley, Lord	25		
Wood, Major R.W.	34		
" , R.W.	40		
Woodiwiss, Audrey	39		
World War One	58		
" " Two	15		
Worsley, Sir John	32		

